

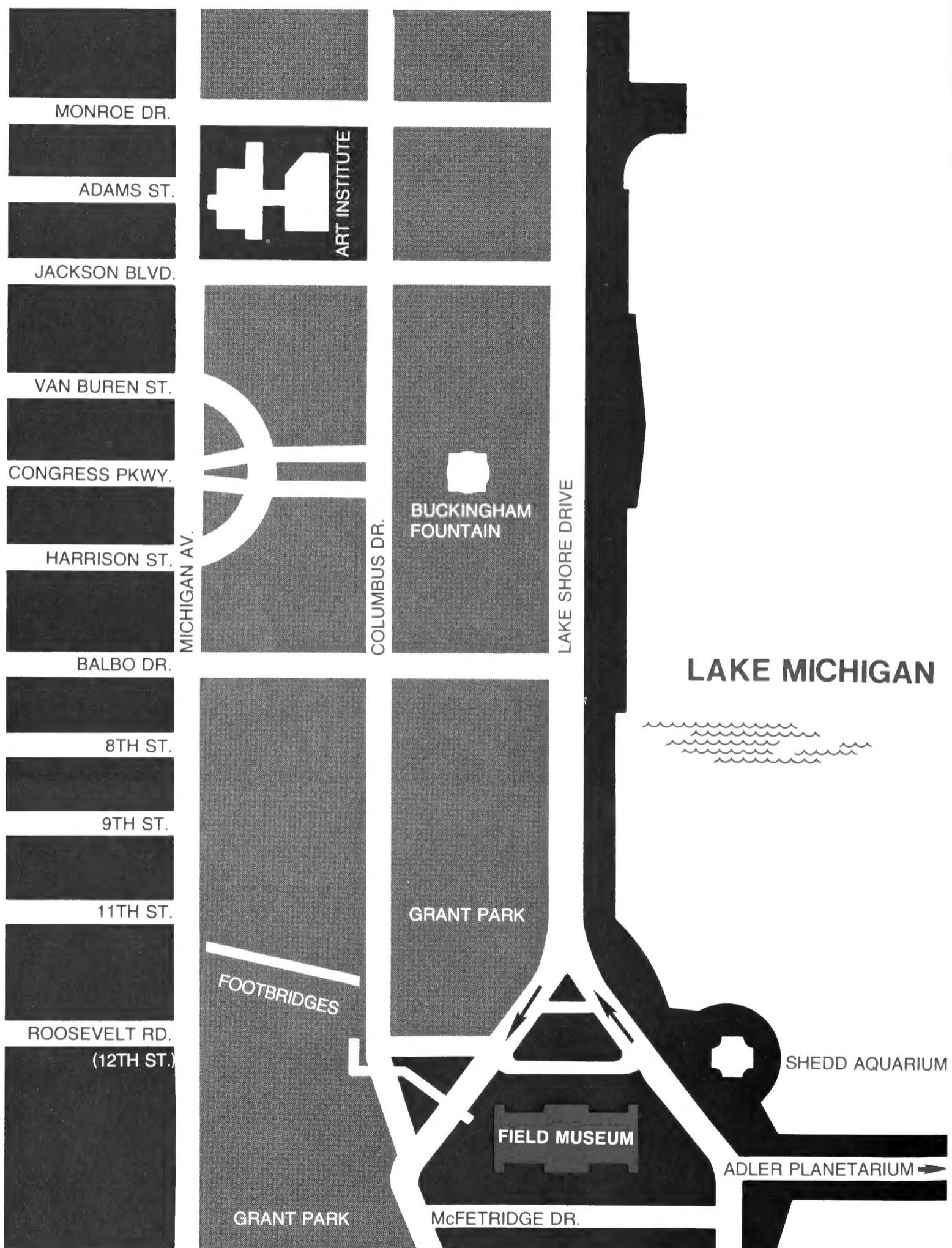
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Guide to

**Field Museum of
Natural History**

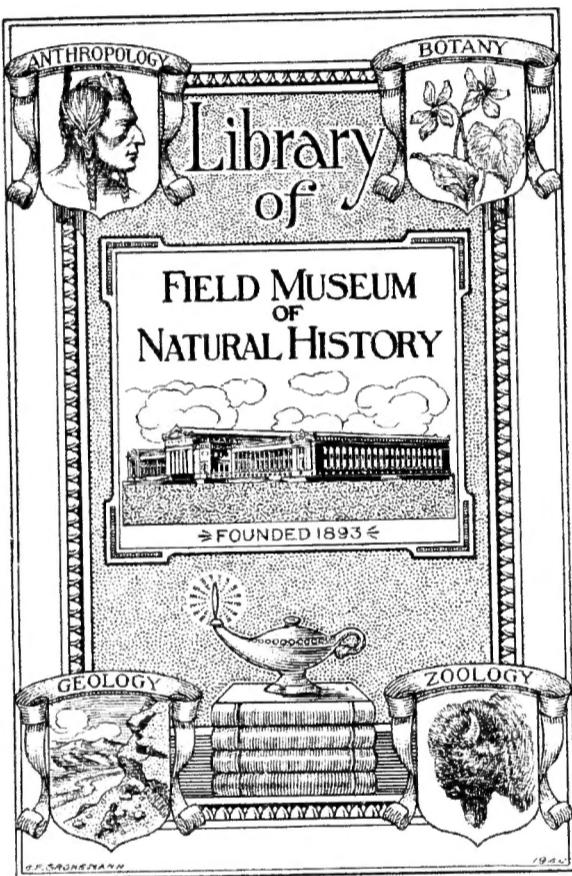
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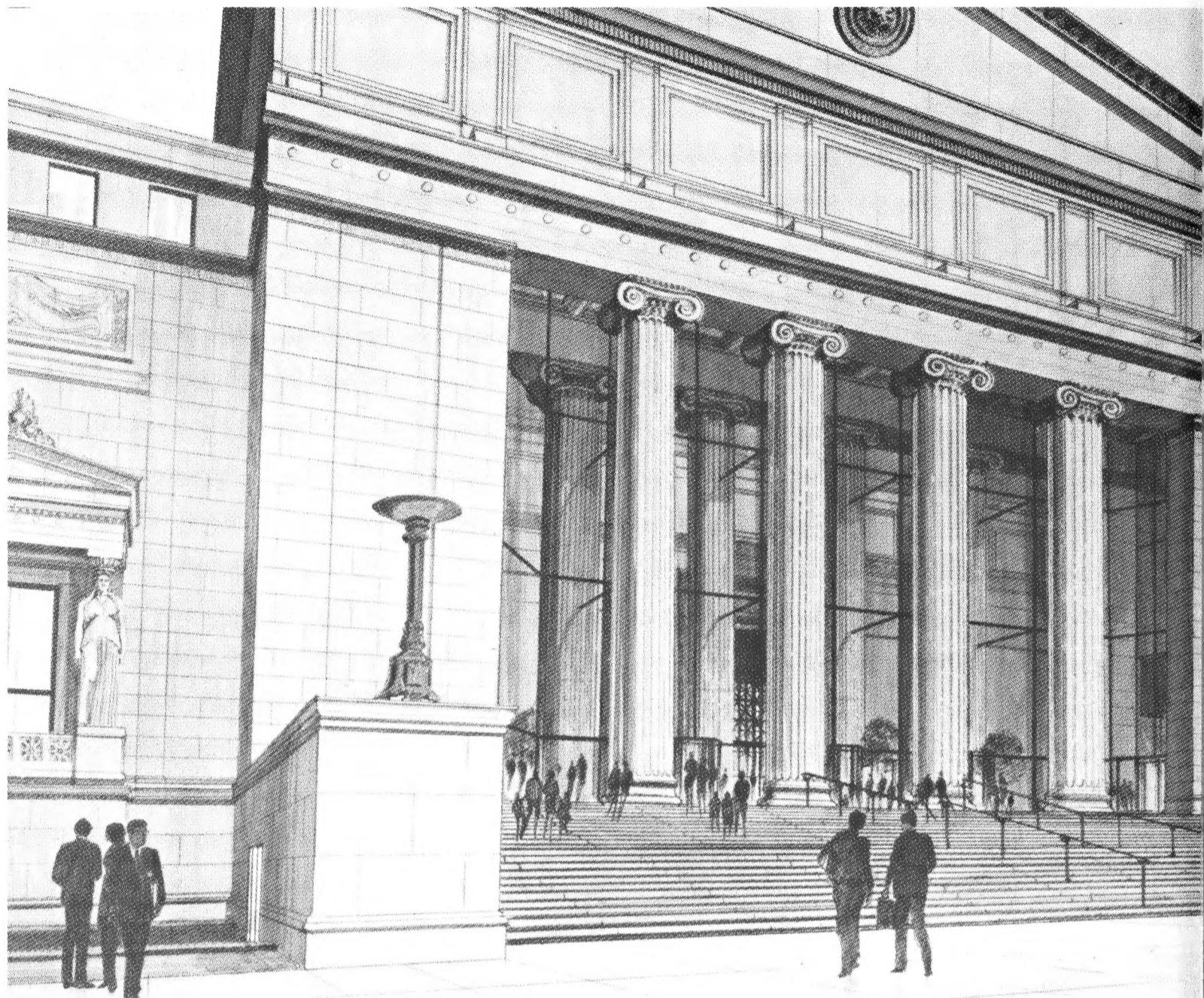
Field Museum of Natural History
Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60605
(312) 922-9410

Guide to Field Museum of Natural History



Published by
Field Museum of Natural History

Guide to Field Museum of Natural History



Current Renovation Program

Field Museum began an ambitious renovation program in 1971. Since that time, many improvements have been made, among them a new north door visitors' entrance; installation of air-conditioning and sprinkler systems; new cafeteria, elevators, and restrooms; a west entrance providing ground-level access into the Museum. Exhibits and collections have been

moved and moved again to keep pace with the construction. It may well be that a favorite exhibit or a display of special interest is temporarily closed during your visit. The Museum regrets such disappointments and hopes that all visitors will appreciate the difficulties involved in trying to maintain "business as usual" under most unusual circumstances.

Photo: Field Museum of Natural History, north entrance.

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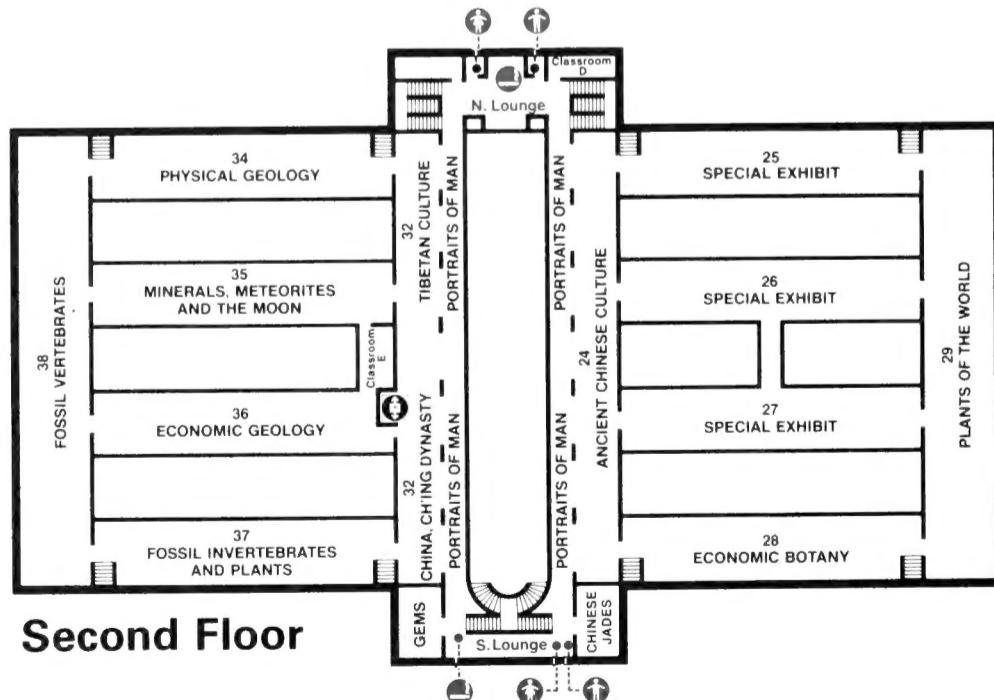
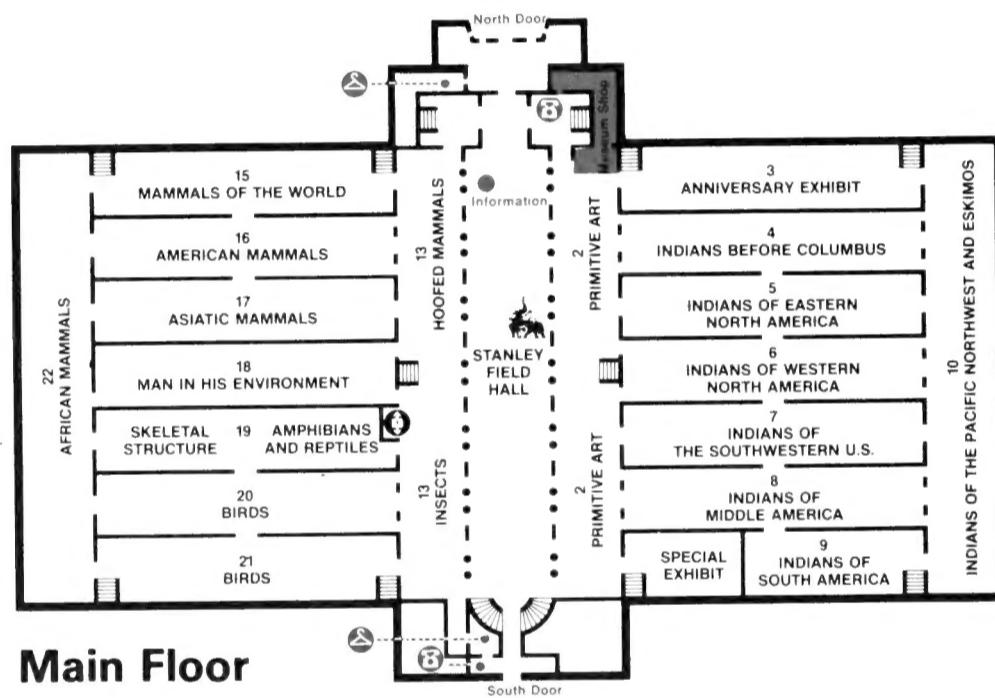
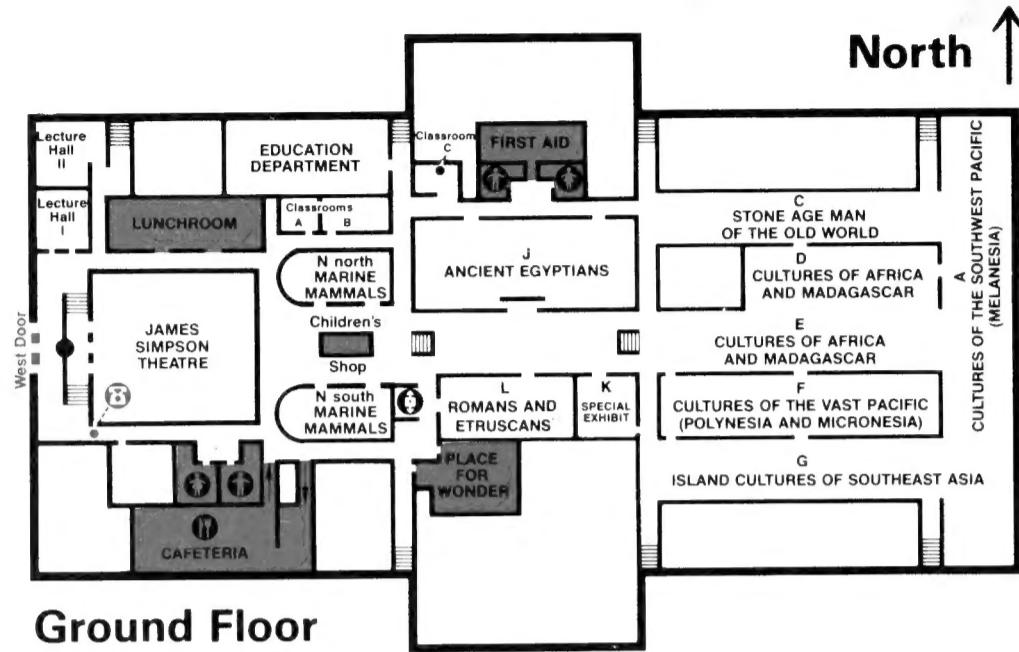
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Floor plans throughout the Guide feature color indicators for help in locating areas under discussion.

*Written by Nika Semkoff Levi-Setti
Designed by Marjorie Korobkin*

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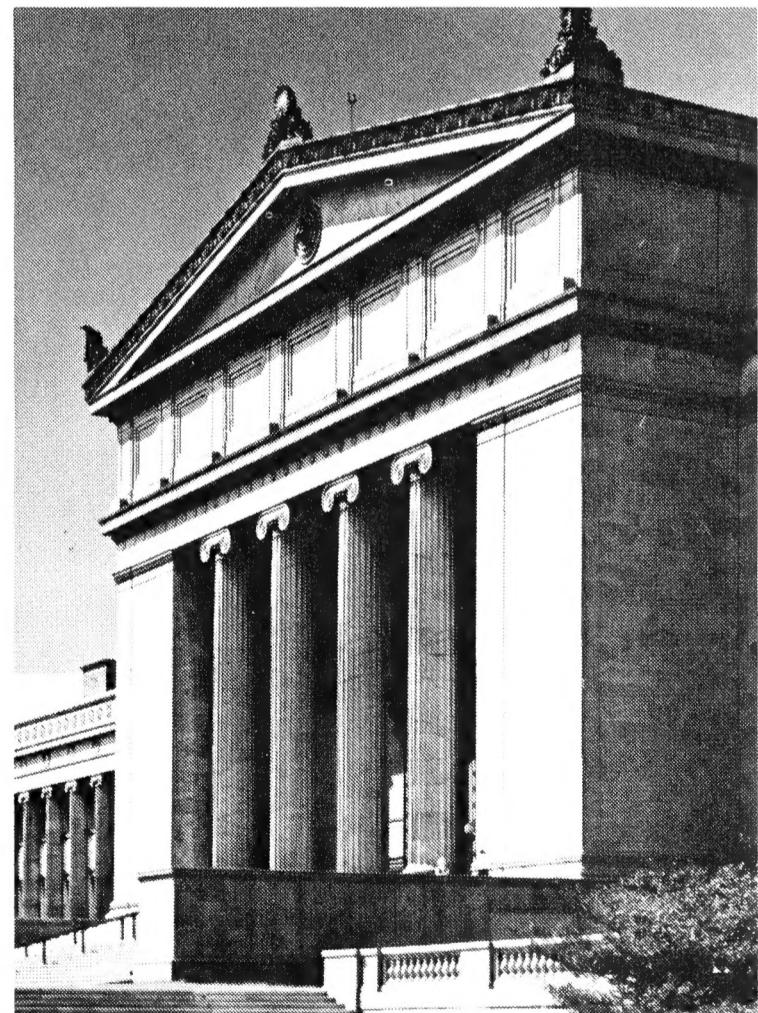
Museum History

Field Museum of Natural History was founded in 1893 at the close of the World's Columbian Exposition, Jackson Park. To assure the founding of the Museum, Marshall Field I gave an initial donation of \$1 million to which he and other members of the Field family added more than \$20 million during the next 50 years. The Museum remained at the Jackson Park location for 28 years until plans materialized for a more permanent site.

The present building was constructed between 1915 and 1920. With materials from the World's Columbian Exposition comprising the initial collection, augmented by expeditionary collecting and gifts, the present building was opened to the public on May 2, 1921.

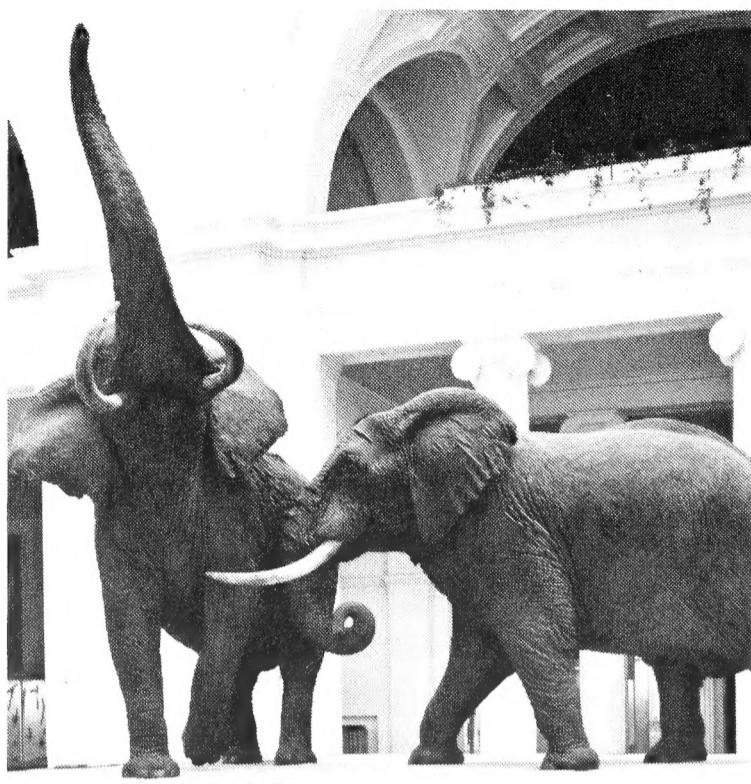
Now, with a collection of more than 13,000,000 specimens, of which space permits less than 1 per cent to be on view at any given time, Field Museum of Natural History has established itself as one of the major natural history museums of the world. It is a non-profit institution supported by endowments, gifts, membership, admission fees, plus tax funds levied by the Chicago Park District.

Since its opening in 1921, millions of visitors have delighted in the many specimens and artifacts housed in Field Museum.



Top: Former building of Field Museum of Natural History, Jackson Park. *Bottom:* Present building, south entrance.

2 USEFUL INFORMATION



Top: Fighting African elephants, Stanley Field Hall. *Bottom:* Second floor gallery, west.

Location

Field Museum of Natural History is located on Roosevelt Road (12th Street) at South Lake Shore Drive. It shares the south end of Grant Park's lakefront with John G. Shedd Aquarium, the Adler Planetarium, and Soldier Field.

Parking is available in the lot just north of the Museum. Additional parking is available for a nominal fee in lots just south and southeast of the Museum (adjacent to Soldier Field). The Museum's west entrance provides ground-level access for groups arriving by chartered bus. Soldier Field lots and the chartered-bus approach to the west entrance are accessible from McFetridge Drive (the street south of the Museum and north of Soldier Field).

Transportation

CTA buses No. 126 *Jackson-Planetarium* (daily) and No. 149 *Stateliner* (Monday-Friday) from the Loop (downtown area) stop at the Museum's south entrance on McFetridge Drive. Phone RTA, 836-7000, for specific directions from your starting point.

Illinois Central Gulf "IC" commuter trains stop at 12th Street just west of the Museum. A footbridge crosses Lake Shore Drive to the west entrance of the Museum.

USEFUL INFORMATION 3

Hours

The Museum is open to the public every day of the year except Christmas day and New Year's day. It opens daily at 9 a.m. Closing time varies depending on the season.

	Closing time
Fridays, year-round	9 p.m.
November through February, Monday through Thursday	4 p.m.
November through February, Saturday and Sunday	5 p.m.
March and April, September and October, daily except Friday	5 p.m.
May through Labor Day, daily except Friday	6 p.m.

Admission

Admission is free every Friday.

Other days:

Adults \$1.50

Young people (ages 6-17) and students with ID .50

Senior citizens .35

Families (Parents with their children) \$3.50

The following are always admitted free:

Field Museum members (their families and guests)

Teachers

U.S. military personnel

Children under 6

Preregistered groups of 10 or more from schools or other non-profit institutions

For further information about group admission, contact the Department of Education, Field Museum of Natural History.

Non-English-Speaking Visitors

Eight-page *Visitor Guides* with floor plans and general Museum information are available in Spanish and Japanese, as well as English. Obtain *Visitor Guides* at the information booth or Museum entrances. Visitors with further questions will find that Museum staff members speak a number of Asian and European languages and are available to interpret or answer questions.

For Handicapped Visitors

All public areas in the Museum are fully accessible to the handicapped.

A ground-level, barrier-free entrance is located on the west side of the Museum (enter from McFetridge Drive at south side of building). Extra-wide parking spaces, reserved for use by the handicapped, are located adjacent to the west entrance.

4 USEFUL INFORMATION

Outdoor and indoor ramps and elevators with extra-wide doors offer direct, easy access. Washrooms are specially designed with grab bars and doors wide enough to accommodate wheelchairs. Special low-level public phones and drinking fountains are located near the west door.

Wheelchairs are available without charge (a nominal deposit is required).

Visually impaired visitors may obtain a list of touchable exhibits from the information booth in Stanley Field Hall and at Museum entrances. A special gallery, **The Place for Wonder**, provides visitors with a "hands-on" approach to natural history materials.

Food Service

A full-service cafeteria offers a varied menu including complete hot meals, cold sandwiches, hamburgers, and a wide selection of salads, desserts, and beverages. Open daily at 9 a.m., the cafeteria is located in the southwest section of the ground floor.

The lunchroom provides a dining area for groups and other visitors who bring their lunches. Vending machines in this area offer a variety of sandwiches, beverages, candy, and snack foods. Open during regular Museum hours, the lunchroom is located on the ground floor.

Museum Shops

Main-floor Shop

The Museum Shop located east of the north entrance offers a variety of Museum-related items. Take home a book that augments an exhibit you've just seen (a large selection of books on anthropology, botany, geology, and zoology are available).

In addition to books, shoppers may choose from a wide variety of out-of-the-ordinary items, such as a basket from Africa, sea shells, handmade silver jewelry from a Southwest U.S. Native American tribe, rock and mineral specimens, miniature ceramic and onyx animals from Mexico, slides of endangered animals, posters, and reproductions of Museum artifacts.

Children's Shop

The Children's Shop, located on the ground floor, offers a variety of Museum-related items of special interest to younger visitors. These include: books, starfish, fossils, butterflies, magnifying glasses, models of prehistoric animals, and more.

Museum members receive a 10 per cent discount on items purchased at the Museum Shops. Both shops accept Master Charge and BankAmericard credit cards.

Restrooms

Public restrooms are located at two points on the ground floor and in the north and south lounge areas on the second floor. Facilities for the handicapped are available only in the ground floor restrooms. A restroom is available in the First-Aid Room on the ground floor (north center) for persons assisting handicapped persons of the opposite sex.

Smoking Lounges

Smoking is permitted only in the north and south restrooms and adjacent lounges (second floor), ground-floor restrooms and adjacent lounges, ground-floor food-service areas, and in the lobbies at each of the three Museum entrances.

Visitors are asked to refrain from smoking or carrying lighted smoking materials elsewhere in the Museum.

Checking

Coats and hats may be checked at the north or south entrances for a fee of 25c. No tipping please.

Ladies' handbags, small camera bags, canes, crutches, and other items necessary for support are permitted in the Museum. Please check all other parcels, umbrellas, briefcases, radios, etc.



Totem poles from British Columbia, Stanley Field Hall.

6 USEFUL INFORMATION

There is no fee for checking these prohibited items.

Tape recorders, special art supplies, camera tripods, and other specialized equipment to be used in the Museum are permitted after obtaining a pass from the entrance desk.

Telephones

Public telephones are located near the north, south, and west entrances. The Museum phone number is 312-922-9410.

First Aid

In case of illness or injury, please notify a Museum guard. The First-Aid Room, located on the ground floor (north center), is available for use by visitors who are feeling ill and by nursing mothers. Several Museum staff members are certified in first aid by the American Red Cross.

Lost and Found

Lost articles may be claimed or turned in at the information booth in Stanley Field Hall, or to the nearest Museum guard.

Photographing and Sketching

Visitors are welcome to sketch and photograph in all public areas

of the Museum. Artists with easels and photographers with tripods or similar equipment are requested to register at the entrance desk and obtain a pass for these items.

Artists may borrow folding chairs for a nominal deposit from the north checking area.

A free data sheet of interest to photographers is available from the information booth, Stanley Field Hall.

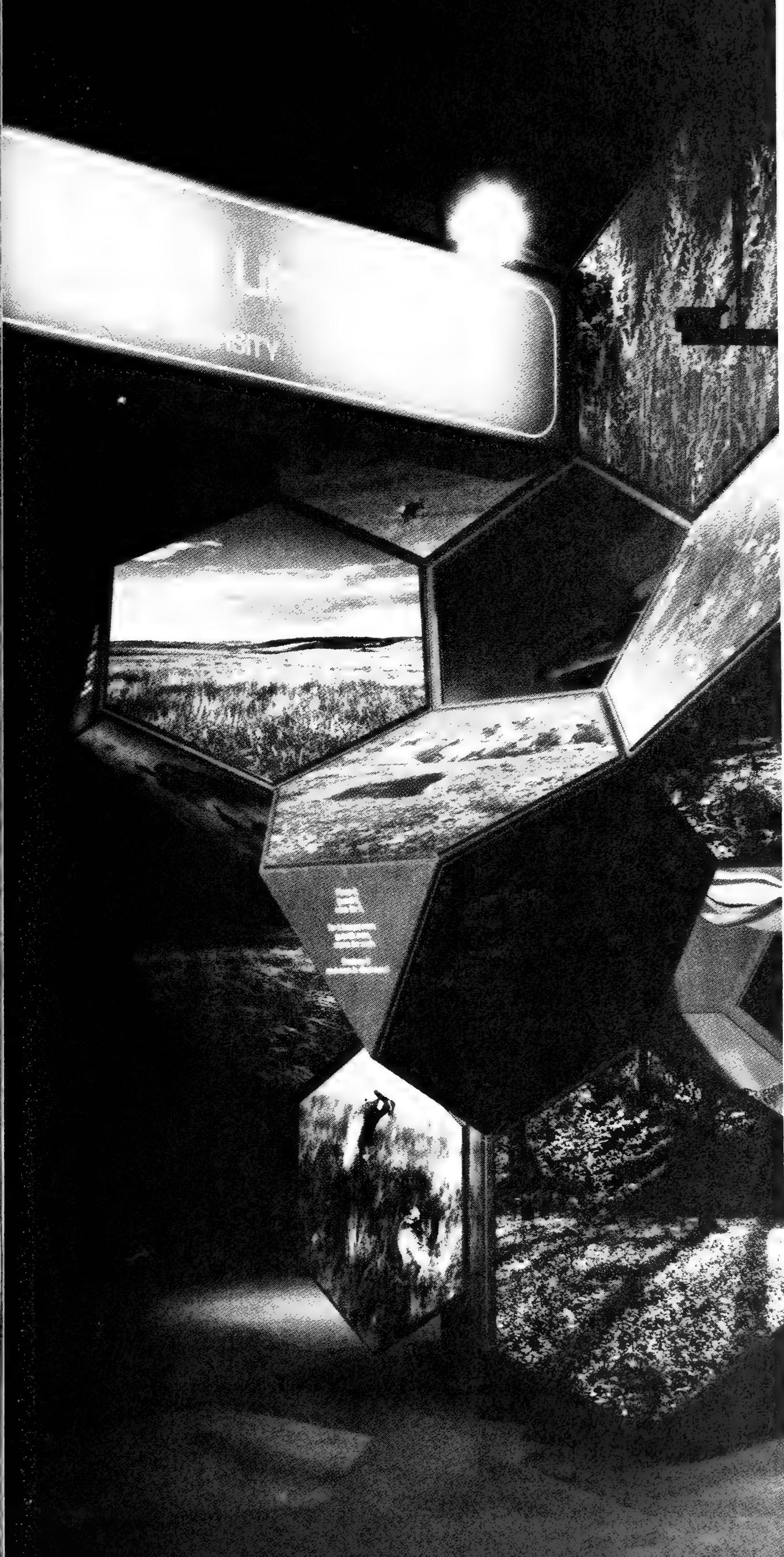
Permission to reproduce photographs of Museum exhibits must be obtained by written request to the Director of the Museum.

Guards

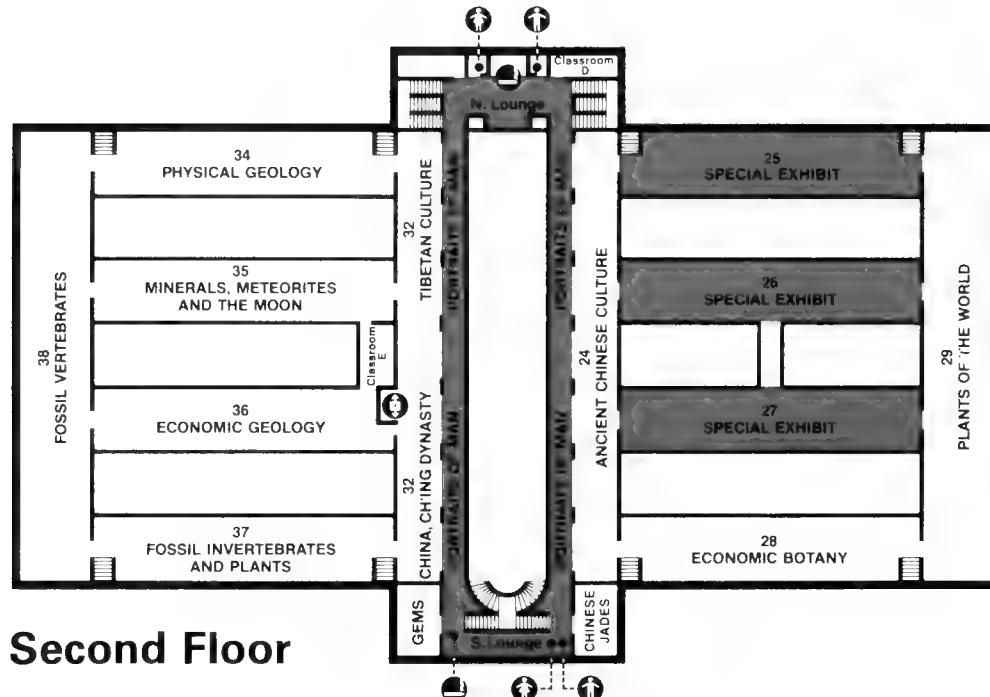
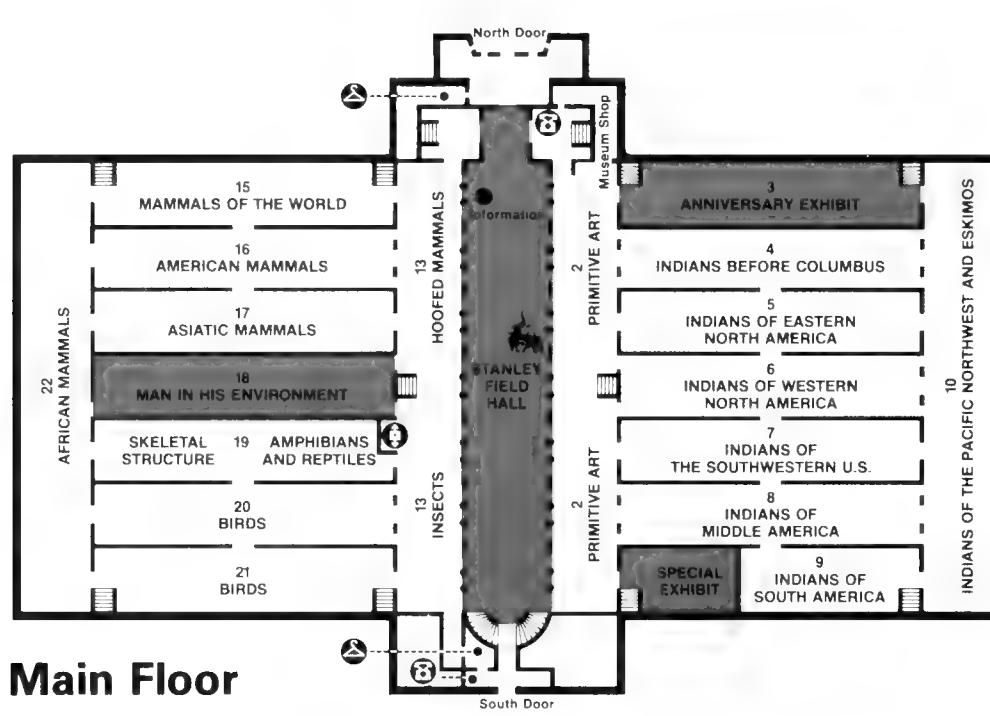
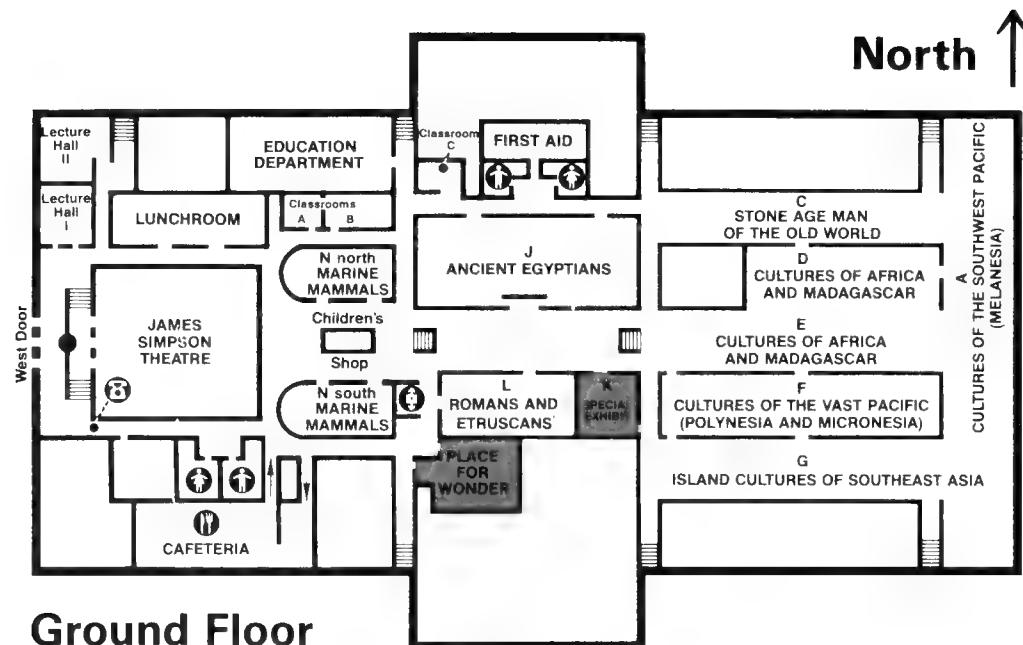
Uniformed Museum guards are present throughout the Museum to give assistance and directions and to protect Museum property.

Please feel free to turn to our guards for any information or aid that may be needed.

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8 SPECIAL EXHIBITS



Stanley Field Hall (Main floor)

Stanley Field Hall serves as a focal point for all other halls. The information booth, membership desk, and announcement boards showing the day's activities and coming events are here.

Occupying the center of the impressive, great hall are three spectacular singular exhibits: fighting African elephants, *Gorgosaurus* dinosaur skeleton, and totem poles from British Columbia.

The two fighting male African elephants represent the largest mammals on exhibit at Field Museum. They were collected and mounted by Carl E. Ackeley, noted explorer, naturalist, and sculptor. Considered the father of taxidermy (the preparation of animal skins for display), Carl Ackeley developed many of his techniques while a staff member of Field Museum.

Gorgosaurus, the world's first dinosaur skeleton to be mounted with no visible supports, towers over *Lambeosaurus*. Both dinosaurs roamed western North America some 75-million-years ago, coming to rest in southern Alberta Canada where they were excavated.

The two totem poles of red cedar from British Columbia are nearly 40-feet high. Both totem

poles have six carvings—each carving representing a spirit in the form of an animal.

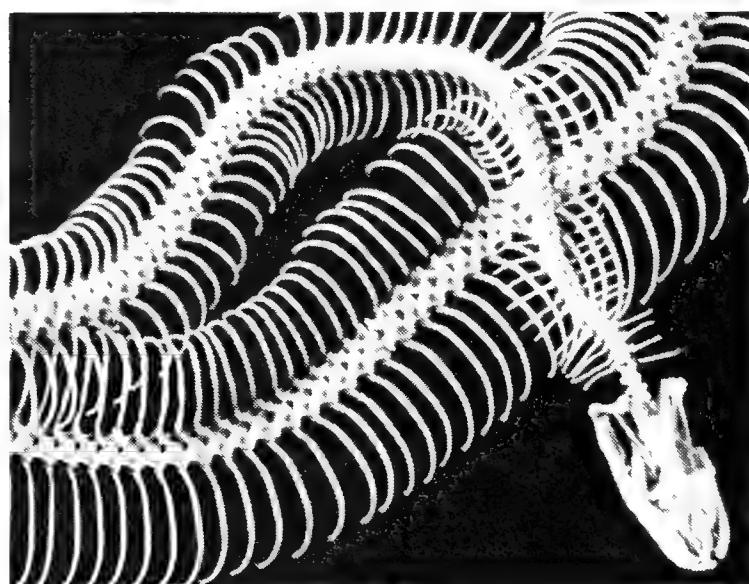
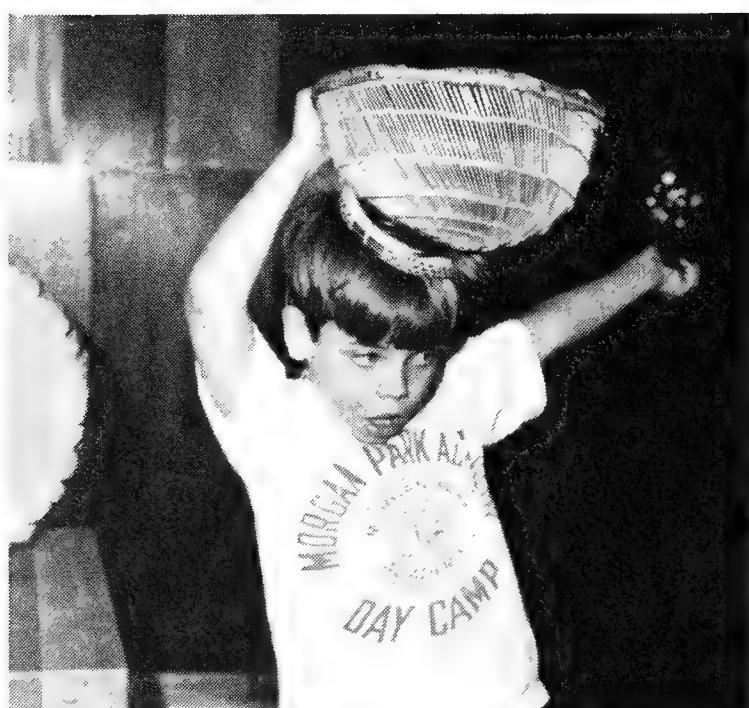
Each corner of this hall houses a statue at second-floor height. The four statues, designed by Henry Hering, symbolize the aims and purposes of the Museum: *Natural Science*, with a crown of laurels, holds a scroll and human skull; *Dissemination of Knowledge* holds a baby and a book; *Research* studies an object with a magnifying glass; *Record* has a tablet and quill pen.

The hall is dedicated to Mr. Stanley Field, presiding officer of the Museum's Board of Trustees from 1909 until 1964. The hall is 299 feet long, 68 feet wide, and 75 feet high. The marble floor is 4,186 square feet and contains numerous fossils—have fun looking for them.

Special Temporary Exhibits

Throughout the year (at two- or three-month intervals) some of the best traveling natural history exhibits in the country are displayed at Field Museum. Halls 9, 25, 26, 27, and K are designated as temporary exhibit halls. Occasionally special exhibits on a smaller scale are displayed in the north and south lounge galleries on the second floor. Check at the information booth for current special exhibit information.

10 SPECIAL EXHIBITS



Main Floor

Hall 3

Anniversary Exhibit

An excellent introduction to natural history and to Field Museum. From here visitors can decide what to see in depth.

This hall is divided into three sections: *A Sense of Wonder* displays our natural world through singular exhibits highlighting the four scientific disciplines of Field Museum: anthropology, botany, geology, zoology. *A Sense of History* outlines the history of world-famous Field Museum of Natural History. *A Sense of Discovery* presents a glimpse into the realm of scientific research—an aspect of the Museum unknown to many.

Ground Floor

Gallery

The Place for Wonder

The Place for Wonder does what all museum visitors wish museums would do: it allows people to touch things. The room is filled with anthropological artifacts and natural history specimens to feel, try on, handle, examine, sort, and compare. Drawer after drawer of materials provide visitors of all ages with the means to explore ideas, gain new awareness, discover the treasures of the natural world. Trained volunteers are on hand to answer questions and to

Top: Learn by doing, The Place for Wonder.
Middle: Python snake skeleton, Hall 3.
Bottom: Salt marsh diorama, Hall 18.

point the way to a better understanding of our other exhibits.

For information about hours and group reservations, ask at the information booth or contact the Department of Education.

Main Floor

Hall 18

Man in His Environment

(Ray A. and Joan M. Kroc Hall)

Man in His Environment is a unique exhibit at Field Museum in that it integrates—as facets of ecology—the three disciplines of anthropology, botany, and zoology.

The exhibit is divided into six distinct areas:

1. *Sphere of Life, Earth's Diversity* characterizes six biomes (or types of environments)—deserts, tundra, prairies, jungles, forests, oceans—each with its own forms of animal and plant life.

2. *Ecological Realities, Natural Laws at Work* presents a film that introduces visitors to the three critical natural processes that evolved with life: *Flow of Energy, Cycle of Life, Balance of Nature*.

3. *Salt Marsh Ecology, Natural Laws at Work in a Salt Marsh* features a central diorama of a salt marsh, providing visitors with an excellent environment for both animal and plant life. This diorama exemplifies the principles and processes discussed in the first film.

4. *Toolmaker's Progress, The Increasing Complexity of Our Food Producing Tools* introduces man by means of a dramatic, symbolic sculpture of a man and a cave lion. Man and other animals have the biological means to survive, but man uses his culture (represented here by a flint chopper), to cope with his environment. A brief historical continuum gives visitors a way to learn about the increasing complexity of our food-production tools.

5. *The Choice is Ours*, the exhibit's second film, encourages visitors to consider the implications for man's future. The film deals with the present status and alternatives for the growth of human population, the use of natural resources, and the disruption of natural checks and balances by our present agricultural practices.

6. *Message from Other Cultures* highlights three anthropological artifacts from pre-industrial cultures—societies that lived harmoniously with their environment. The hope is that people today can achieve this same sense of harmony.

Second Floor

Galleries

Portraits of Man

In 1930 Field Museum of Natural History commissioned Malvina

12 SPECIAL EXHIBITS



Hoffman to execute a large series of sculptures portraying some of the world's peoples.

Prior to working on the Field Museum project, Miss Hoffman studied in New York and with the sculptor Auguste Rodin in Paris.

Many people from French colonies in Africa and Indochina, as well as people from Java, Bali, and elsewhere assembled at the Colonial Exposition in Paris in 1930-31. They provided Miss Hoffman with excellent subjects for her sculptures while working out of her Paris studio. Others were modeled, drawn, photographed, and observed in Asia, where Miss Hoffman traveled to locate many of her subjects. The remainder were sculpted on a trip to the southwestern United States, in her New York studio, and, in a few cases, from photographs alone.

Second Floor North Lounge The Birds of America

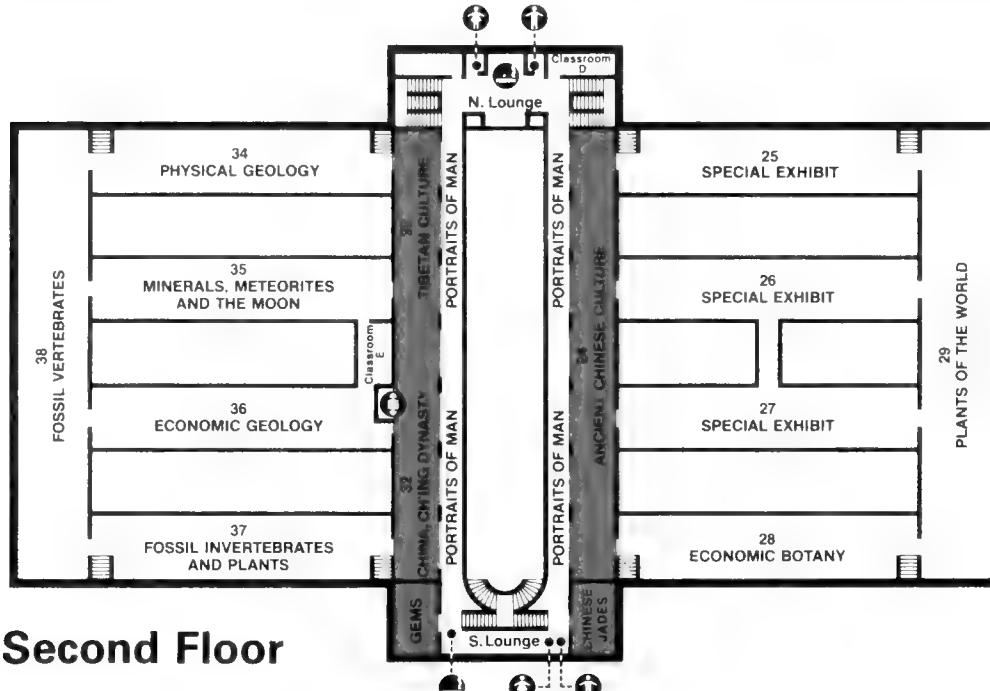
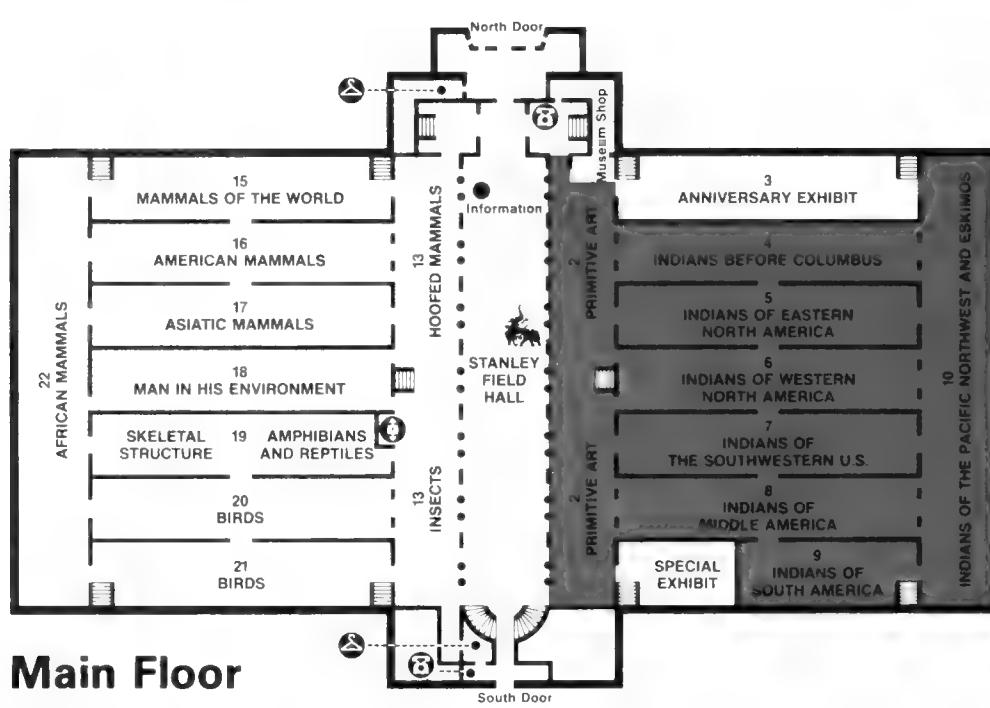
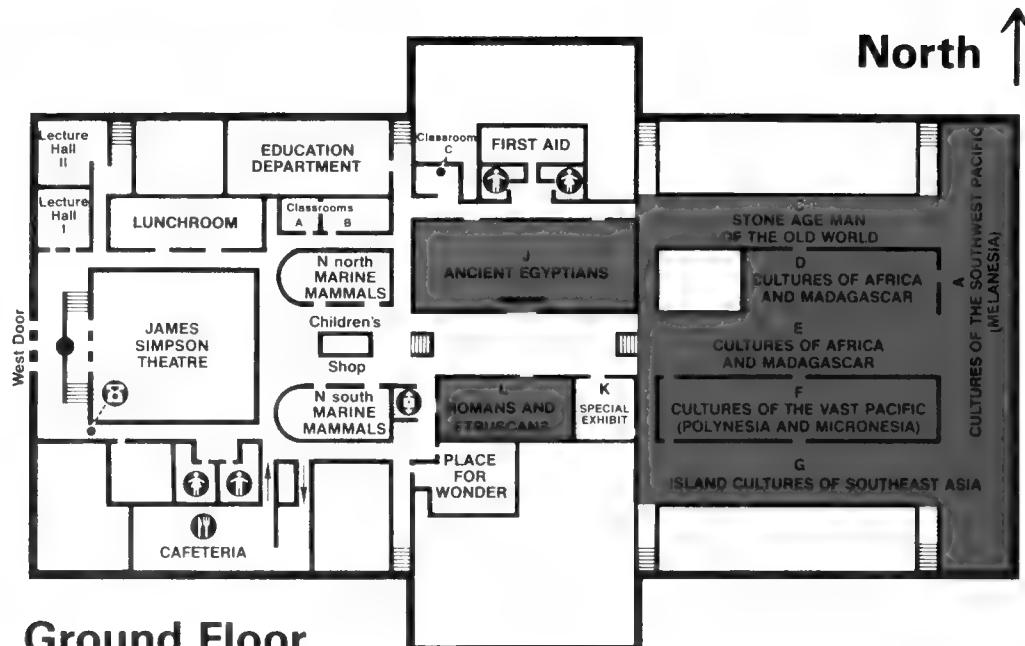
John James Audubon's rare elephant folio edition of *The Birds of America* is one of America's ornithological landmarks. This set is one of two with an additional 13 plates. The four volumes, containing 448 plates, consist of life-size, hand-colored copperplate engravings of all American birds known to Audubon and was published in London between 1827 and 1838.

Top: Malvina Hoffman sculpture, Portraits of Man gallery. *Bottom:* *The Birds of America*, north lounge.

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14 ANTHROPOLOGY



Main Floor—Halls 2 and 4-10, east wing

Second Floor—Halls 24, 30-32

Ground Floor—Halls A, C, D, E, F, G, J, and L

Studying and explaining mankind is the task of anthropology. There are several kinds of anthropologists. Physical anthropologists study man's evolution. Archaeologists study man's past and how his culture changes over time. Social anthropologists (or cultural anthropologists or ethnologists) study the present and very recent past to learn how human societies operate. Each of these help to give us a perspective in locating ourselves and our society among all the peoples and cultures of the world, both past and present.

The renowned anthropology exhibits at Field Museum show man's achievements in both historic and prehistoric times, in arts and industries, as well as in the social and religious life of the world outside of modern Europe and America. A Field Museum exhibit usually takes two forms—it may be a window into the past, showing objects and men as they existed thousands of years ago or it may provide a capsule view of the near-present, exhibiting clothes, tools, arts, and aspects of religions and lifeways of the world's peoples as they were in the 19th and early 20th centuries. Both sorts of exhibits

serve as sources of information and inspiration for all of us.

The exhibits make clear the desires and experiences that have been common to all men over the centuries. We find also that many peoples have succeeded in creating happiness and beauty and in discovering adaptations to nature in areas where we ourselves have failed.

The Museum's anthropology exhibits are among the best and most extensive in the world and occupy about two-fifths of the total exhibition space. They cover a great geographical range and an extraordinary variety of cultures, some as simple as those of Cro-Magnon Man (Hall C) or the hunting peoples of the Philippines (Hall G), some as formal and ornate as the cultures of the ancient Chinese (Hall 24) and the Plains Indians (Hall 6); some as richly artistic as those of West Africa (Hall E), Egypt (Hall J), the southwest Pacific (Hall A), and the Northwest Coast (Hall 10). In all this rich variety we can read many lessons about the ingenuity of man through the centuries.

Main floor

Hall 2

Primitive Art

(Edward E. and Emma B. Ayer Hall)

Objects from primitive societies, primarily from certain peoples of Africa, the Americas, and Oceania are presented in exhibits

16 ANTHROPOLOGY

that give a comparative view of world primitive art. The relationship of primitive art to art of civilized societies, a definition of primitive art, and thematic exhibits are featured.

Hall 4

Indians before Columbus

(James Nelson and Anna Louise Raymond Hall)

The exhibits in this hall tell the historical story of American Indians from the time of their arrival in the New World from Asia (before 20,000 B.C.) to the time of their discovery by European explorers. The west section of this hall briefly surveys American civilizations and cultures as they were found by European explorers, missionaries, and conquerors. The center section illustrates the development of American Indian cultures and civilizations prior to the discovery of the New World. Indian techniques used for the manufacturing of stone tools and methods used by archeologists to obtain knowledge of extinct cultures through excavation, classification, analysis, and interpretation are shown in the east section of this hall.

Hall 5

Indians of Eastern North America

(Mary D. Sturges Hall)

The Indian mode of life in the

prairies and woodlands of eastern North America are exhibited in this hall. The hall is divided into the following sections: Indians of the western prairies (Pawnee, Manan, Arikara), Indians of the southern prairies (Osage, Wichita), Indians of the eastern prairies (eastern Dakota), Indians of the Chicago region (Kickapoo, Potawatomi, Sauk and Fox, southern Ottawa, southern Chippewa, Winnebago, Menomini), Indians of the northern woodlands (Cree, northern Chippewa, Algonkin, Montagnais-Naskapi, Micmac, Abnaki), Indians of the eastern woodlands (Iroquois), and Indians of the southern woodlands (Seminole, Creek, Cherokee, Catawba, Caddo, Chitimacha).

Significant features of this hall (scheduled to open late in 1977) are a full-size—40 feet wide, 55 feet long, and 18 feet high—reconstruction of a Pawnee earth lodge and a life-size diorama of the interior of an Iroquois house of the recent past.

Hall 6

Indians of Western North America

(Robert R. McCormick Hall)

This hall is divided into three sections: Indians of the high Plains, Intermountain tribes that were influenced by Plains Indian culture,

and Indians of southern California.

Hall 7

Indians of the Southwestern United States

Archeological materials in this hall show the development of cultures in the Southwest from early times (Cochise culture, ca. 5000 B.C.) through all periods of Southwestern prehistory to historic times. Modern tribes represented by the exhibits are: Hopi Indians of Arizona, Rio Grande tribes of New Mexico, Navaho, Apache, Pima, Papago, Mohave, and Yuma.

Hall 8

Indians of Middle America

The exhibits in this hall cover Middle American cultures from 1500 B.C. to the present: the Aztecs, Toltecs, Mixtecs, Zapotecs, and Mayas and the modern Indians of Mexico and Guatemala. Prehistoric cultures of Nicaragua, Costa Rica, and Panama and the modern San Blas Indians are also illustrated.

Hall 9

Indians of South America

The emphasis in this hall is on ancient cultures of Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Chile, and Argentina and modern Indians of Peru, Colombia, and Brazil.



Top: Backdrop photomural of Pawnee Indians, Hall 5. *Bottom:* Wolf mask, Hall 10.

18 ANTHROPOLOGY



Hall 10

Indians of the Pacific Northwest and Eskimos

(Joseph Nash Field Hall)

Tribes of northern California, the Northwest Coast, and related groups of the interior are shown along with the Eskimos of Siberia, Alaska, Canada, and Greenland. (This hall is being redesigned and is scheduled to open in the late summer of 1979.)



Second Floor

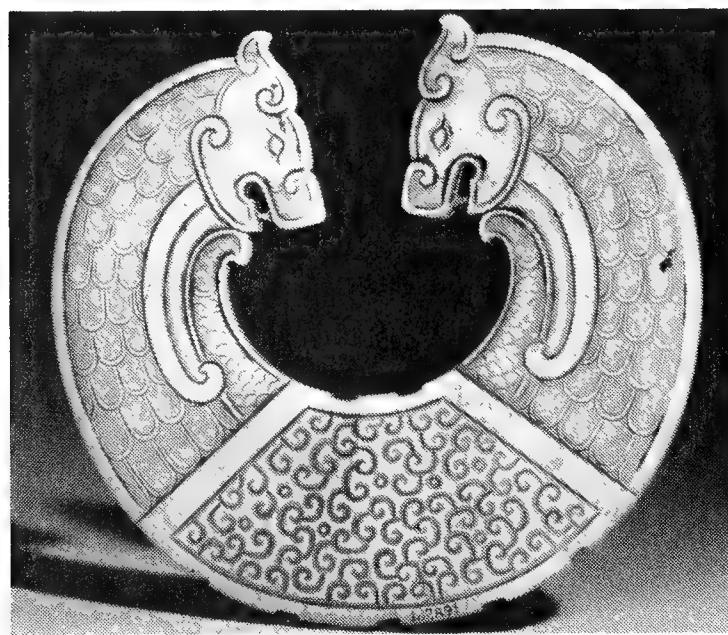
Hall 24

Ancient Chinese Culture

(George T. and Frances Gaylord Smith Hall)

Many of the Chinese artifacts in this hall could be exhibited on their artistic merits alone. Here they are arranged to show the development of Chinese culture from 10,000 B.C. to A.D. 1644. There are two main divisions: the ancient original culture of China, and culture of Buddhist China as influenced by religious and artistic currents coming from second-century India onward. In both divisions, the principal arrangement is chronological.

Among the most important collections represented are pottery of the Han Dynasty, stone sculpture of the T'ang Dynasty, and lacquer-work, wood sculpture, and bronze of the Ming Dynasty. A simple rusted iron stove in one of the cases



Top: Wolf mask, Hall 10. *Middle:* Jade bowl, Hall 30. *Bottom:* Jade plaque, Hall 30.

is thought to be the earliest known example of complex iron casting from anywhere in the world.

Hall 30

Chinese Jades

(John L. and Helen Kellogg Hall)

The carved jade artifacts in this hall span over 6,000 years of Chinese history. Specially designed wall cases of teak and slate display ritual, decorative, and functional jade artifacts. An exhibit in the center of the hall illustrates jade-carving techniques. Going counter-clockwise from the door, the jades are in chronological order from about 5,000 B.C. to A.D. 1900. Earlier jades are simple in design, while later jades are very elaborate though not necessarily more beautiful. An outstanding example is the great green jar which has the distinction of being a former Imperial possession as well as one of the larger jade artifacts in existence.

Hall 31 (wall cases)

Gems

(H. N. Higinbotham Hall)

While the central cases in this hall contain raw and cut gemstones from the Geology collections (see page 30), the cases along the walls display selected anthropological primitive jewelry, both ancient and modern, from many parts of the world. These include: 19th century

jewelry from India and Algeria (opposite the entrance), and ancient ornaments from South America (to the left) and from Italy and Egypt (to the right). Some of the Romano-Egyptian and Etruscan gold-work is particularly good, as is the Indian silver. The small gold statue opposite the entrance, the Agusan Gold Image, is a Buddhist or Hindu deity and is the most famous of the ancient Indian-influenced artifacts known from the Philippine Islands.

Hall 32 (south)

China, Ch'ing Dynasty

The exhibits here typify the refined, upper-class luxuries of Chinese aristocracy. Most of the artifacts in this hall date from the 18th and 19th centuries. The exhibits feature calligraphy, books, musical instruments, and luxurious textiles, as well as everyday items like board games, toiletries, and household articles. Wall cases at the south end of the hall house a striking collection of theatre costumes and puppets.

Hall 32 (north)

Tibetan Culture

The Tibet theatre provides a good introduction to the Museum's Tibetan collection. Here the visitor can see rare film footage, shot in 1927, of traditional Tibetan nomad life and religious pageantry. The

20 ANTHROPOLOGY

hall is divided into two sections. To the left of the theatre, a unique exhibit on daily life in eastern Tibet displays jewelry, weapons, yak-herding equipment, and textiles of wool, yak hair, silk, hemp, and cotton. Lamaism, the Tibetan form of the Buddhist religion, is the theme of the exhibits to the right of the theatre. Altar figures, religious paintings, costumes for religious pageants, and musical instruments add to our picture of this Himalayan civilization.

Ground floor

Hall A

Cultures of Southwest Pacific (Melanesia)

The Melanesian collection in this hall is the finest and most complete in the world. Most of the artifacts were obtained by two Field Museum expeditions during the years 1908 to 1913, and many of them are now irreplaceable. The exhibits show tools, weapons, utensils, ornaments, art, clothing, and means of livelihood. The numerous masks and statues on display include some of the finest existing examples of many Melanesian art styles.

Hall C

Stone Age Man of the Old World

Exhibits are arranged in chronological sequence to show the main stages of man's cultural and phys-

ical development in western and central Europe from approximately one-million years ago to the dawn of history. Tools, utensils, weapons, and ornaments characteristic of each cultural stage are exhibited. Life-size restorations of early types of man in representations of actual prehistoric sites illustrate life in the Stone Age from the beginning of the Old Stone Age, the Paleolithic, to the end of the New Stone Age, the Neolithic, when bronze and iron replaced stone.

Halls D and E

Cultures of Africa and Madagascar

Dramatic bronze statues cast in the ancient Nigerian kingdom of Benin demand attention here. Bronze-casting in Benin reached high levels of technical skill and beauty during the 15th-19th centuries, resulting in some of the finest art ever produced in Africa, and the best of these (including several of the pieces on exhibit) rank among the great world masterpieces.

An unusual quantity of objects from Angola and the Cameroons, two cultures rarely featured in American museums, are also exhibited. The displays show the life and customs of various African peoples through their art, tools, weapons, pottery, and other crafts. A fully furnished reconstruction of a Cameroons king's house sparks the imagination and adds insight to another way of life.

Hall F**Cultures of the Vast Pacific
(Polynesia and Micronesia)**

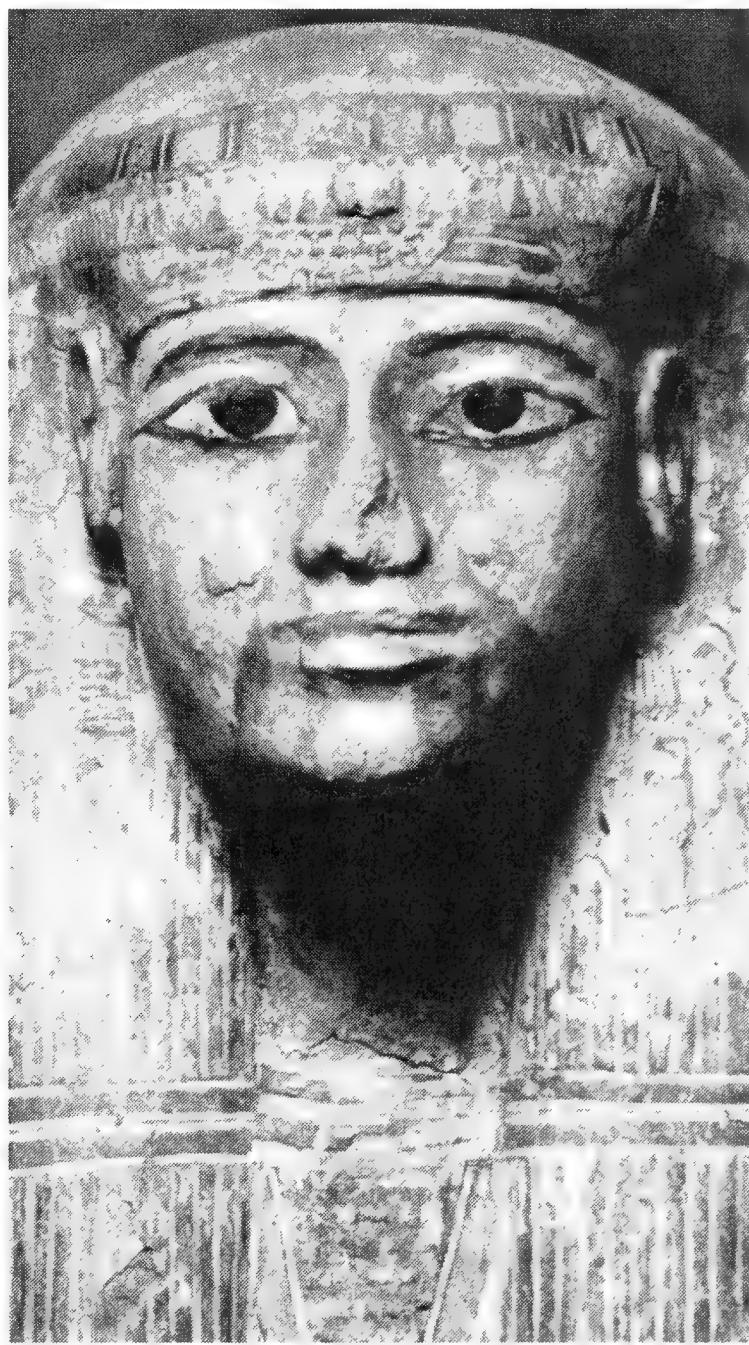
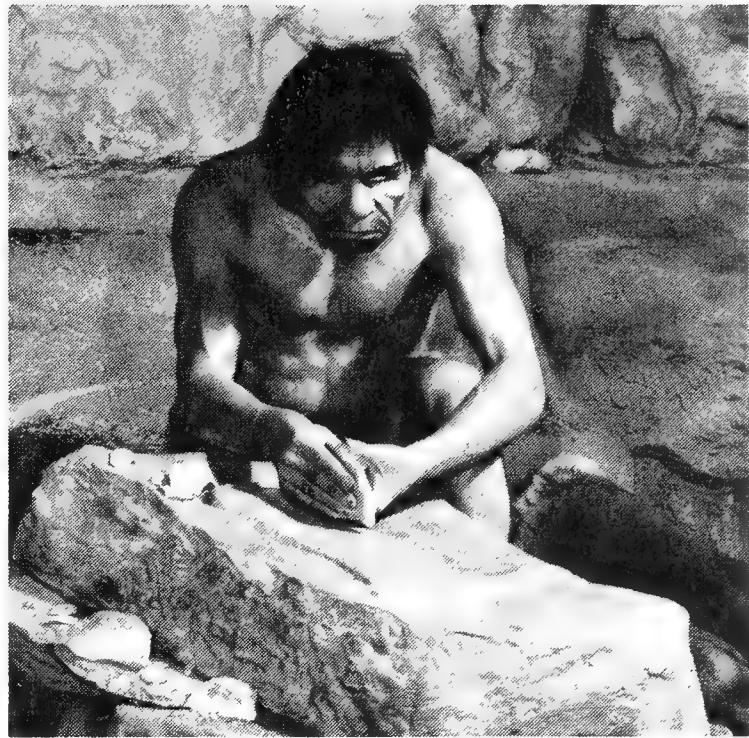
Clues to the life and customs of island peoples of the Pacific are presented through ethnological materials from Hawaii and the Marquesas, Society, Cook, Austral, and Fiji islands, as well as from New Zealand, Tonga, Samoa, and the Easter, Gilbert, Marshall, and Caroline islands. These materials comprise one of the finest collections in the United States. The cultural areas of the Pacific are shown on a large mural map.

Hall G (west)**Island Cultures of Southeast Asia**

The Museum's unique collection of Indonesian and Malaysian objects show why these areas are famous for their arts and crafts. Among the exhibits of weapons, tools, textiles, and clothing, visitors interested in crafts will want to look at the "how-to" exhibit on the batik dyeing process of Java. The miniature landscape of a Minangkabau village provides a setting and background of daily life in much of Island Southeast Asia.

Hall G (east)**Island Cultures of Southeast Asia**

Here visitors can see a fraction of one of the (if not *the*) world's largest and most complete collec-



Top: Stone Age diorama, Hall C. *Bottom:* Egyptian mummy case, Hall J.

22 ANTHROPOLOGY

tions of Philippine articles. Most of these artifacts—many of them irreplaceable—were collected between 1905 and 1910 from the far northern and southern ends of the Philippines where traditional cultures remained unwesternized longer than the central part of the country.

The display on the challenging cloth-weaving technique known as "ikat," said to be too technically difficult for any modern weaver, will be of interest to many visitors.

Hall J

Ancient Egyptians

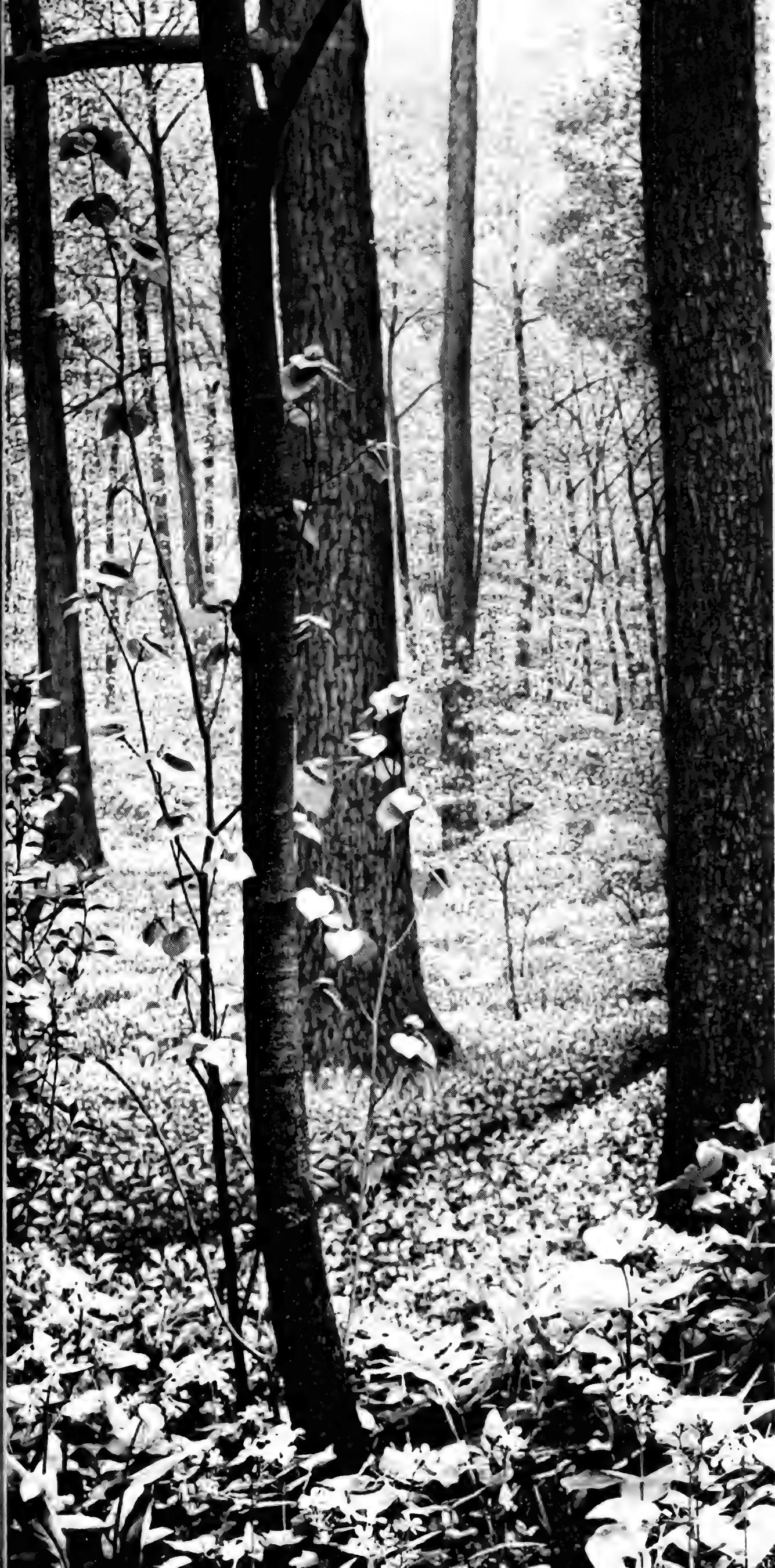
Four thousand years of Egyptian culture are represented in this hall. The Field Museum's collection of artifacts from ancient Egypt is one of the best in the country. Some of the highlights of the collection are Coptic textiles, the great cedar funerary ship from Dashur, the bronze statue of the cat sacred to Bast, the stone relief sculptures, and the human and animal mummies. The ship is one of the best-preserved large ancient ships in existence. The superb bronze cat ranks among the great masterpieces of Egyptian animal sculpture.

Hall L

Romans and Etruscans

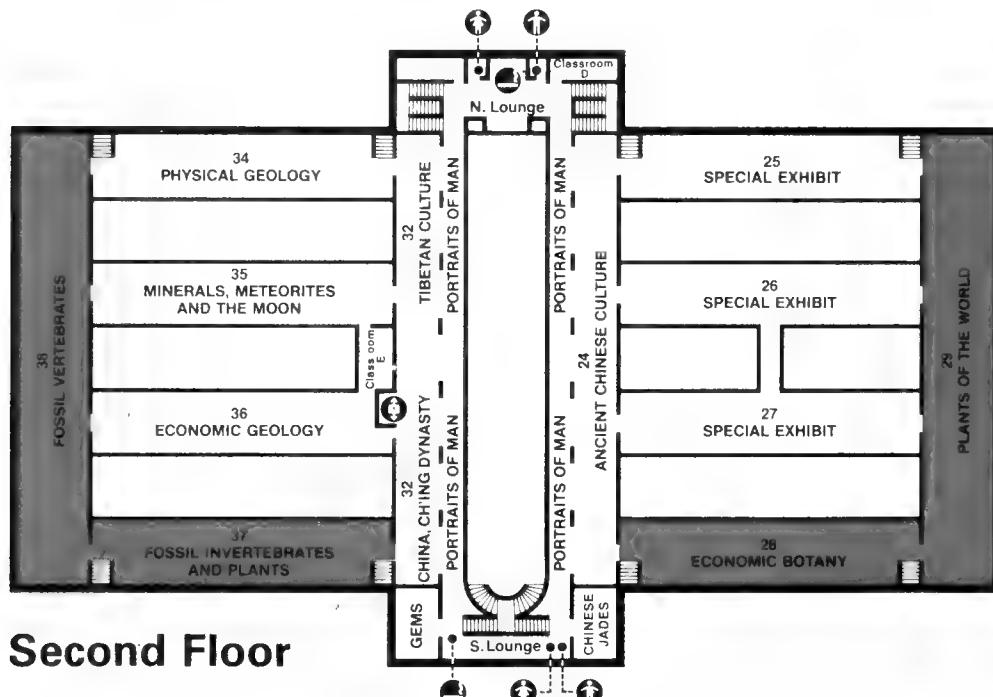
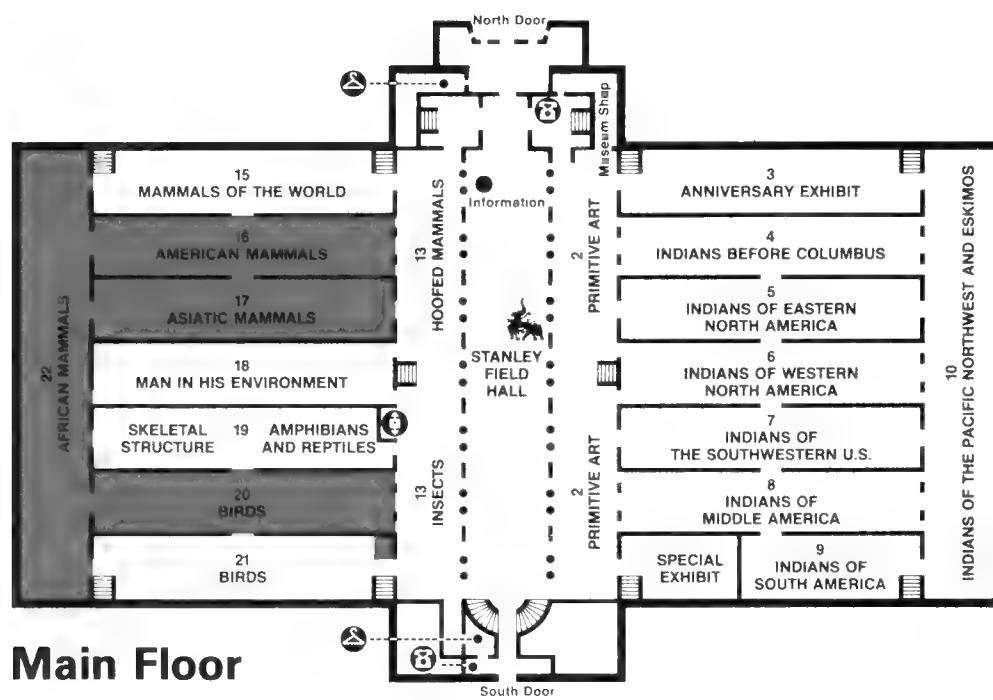
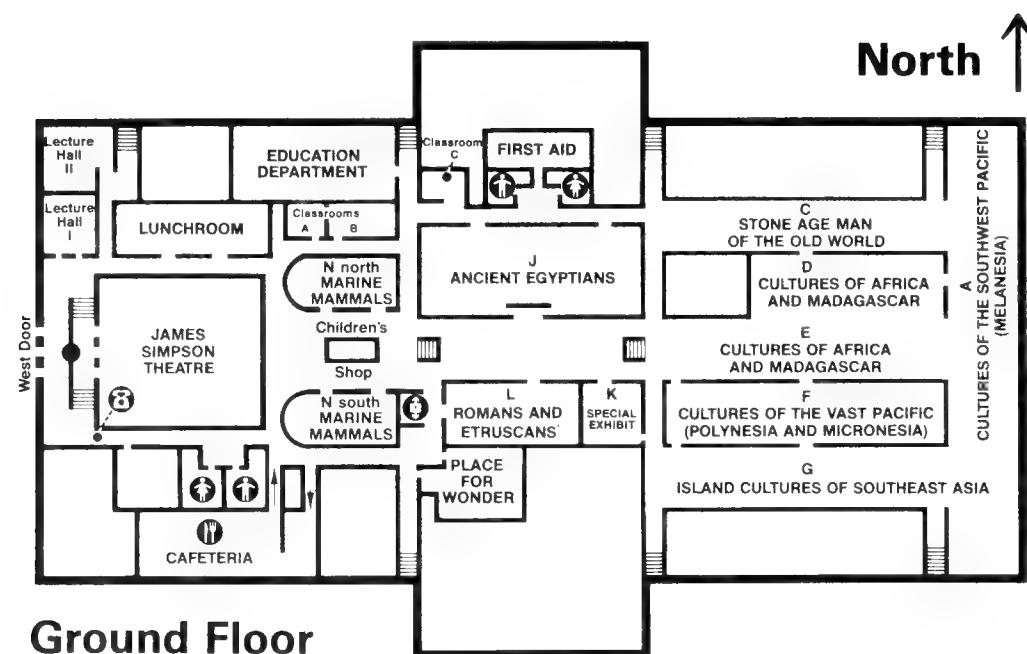
The Museum's collection of ancient Roman and Etrurian arti-

facts includes some materials from Pompeii, the Roman city buried by an eruption of Mount Vesuvius in A.D. 79. The startlingly modern-looking medical instruments are facsimiles of actual Pompeii items. The still-mysterious Etruscan civilization is represented by black bucchero pottery and painted sarcophagi.



BOTANY

24 BOTANY



Plants**Second Floor****Halls 28 and 29, east wing**

Plants add great beauty to our world. They are fun to raise and enjoy, but, most seriously, plants are of economic importance. They are the ultimate source of our food, much of our shelter and clothing, and many of the comforts of life.

Living plants cannot be suitably preserved for Museum exhibits. The color fades, leaves wither, size and shape are distorted. Therefore, the plant specimens exhibited in the botany halls are models (made of materials such as paraffin, plastic, steel, metal, glass) representing decades of detailed and painstaking work. In addition to offering enduring beauty, the Museum's plant reproductions are scientifically accurate.

The botany halls are arranged to provide maximum information about useful plants as sources for food, beverage, medicine, textiles, and lumber, and to present plant families and plants in natural settings. Over 500 plant models on exhibit comprise the world's most comprehensive collection.

Hall 28, Economic Botany, exhibits a large variety of plants and plant products. Information accompanying the models identify them by name and position in the plant kingdom, as well as indicating their practical applications.

Hall 29, Plants of the World, contains over 400 plant models illustrating the diversity of plant life from bacteria to the most complex plant types.

The cases of North American wood (formerly exhibited in Hall 26) are now divided between Halls 28 and 29 according to their importance as lumber sources and as representatives of plant families.

Other interesting botanical exhibits can be found in the zoology habitat dioramas in the west wing of the main floor and among the exhibits of prehistoric life in Halls 37 and 38 on the west side of the second floor.

Hall 28**Economic Botany**

This hall exhibits plants and plant products that have contributed significantly to the well-being of people around the world. The introduction area makes clear the link between the development of civilization (early Mexican) and crop-plant (corn) development. Other areas of the hall are devoted to grain crops, legumes, vegetables, fruits, spices, timber, and fibers. Smaller exhibit areas illustrate such plant products as: beverages, medicines, hallucinogens, rubber, resins, dyes, and gums. Miniature dioramas depict: a tea plantation in Sri Lanka (Ceylon), a coffee planta-

26 BOTANY

tion in Brazil, and a small Brazilian Cassava mill. Murals illustrate early agricultural practices, marketing, trade routes, and major areas of crop origin.

Hall 29

Plants of the World

The exhibits in this hall provide visitors with a general survey of the entire range of plant life, including bacteria, fungi, algae, and extinct fossil groups. A systematic tour of this hall begins to the right of the three North American scenic dioramas. Bacteria, algae, and fungi begin the sequence. Mosses, ferns, and gymnosperms continue the progression southward along the east side of the hall. The remainder of the hall illustrates flowering plant families; the dominant plant life in the world today. The progression of flowering plants begins with willows and peppers along the east wall continuing south and around to the west wall northward. The concluding families of the sequence are the lillies, bananas, and their allies in the northwest area of the hall. At the north end of the hall, three large dioramas illustrate contrasting North American environments: an Illinois woodland in spring, a high meadow in the Rocky Mountains, the intertidal zone on the rocky coast of Maine. Two di-

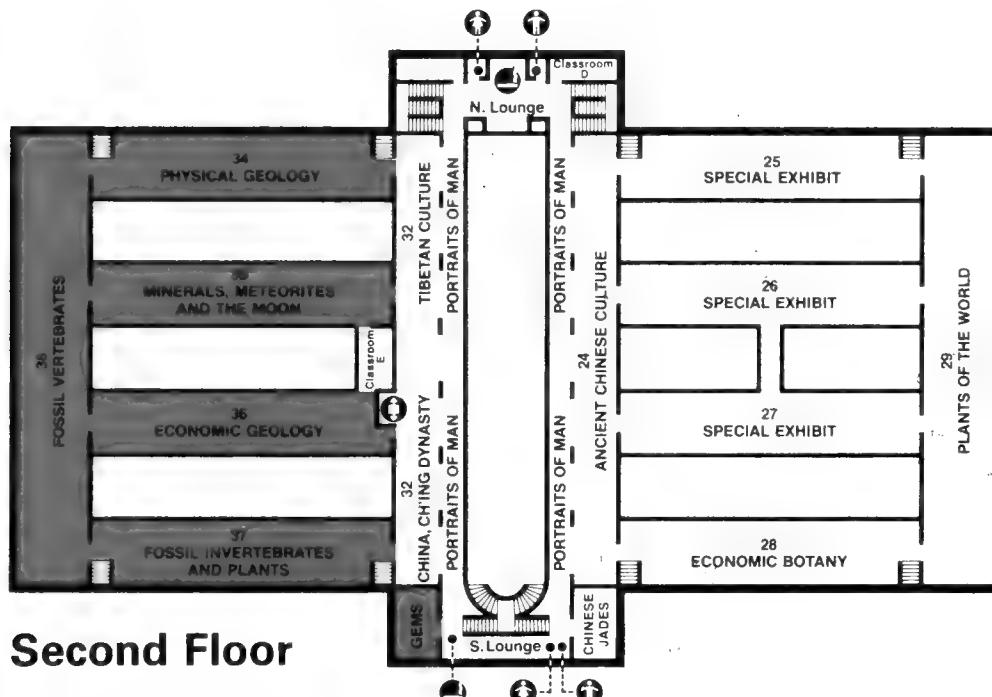
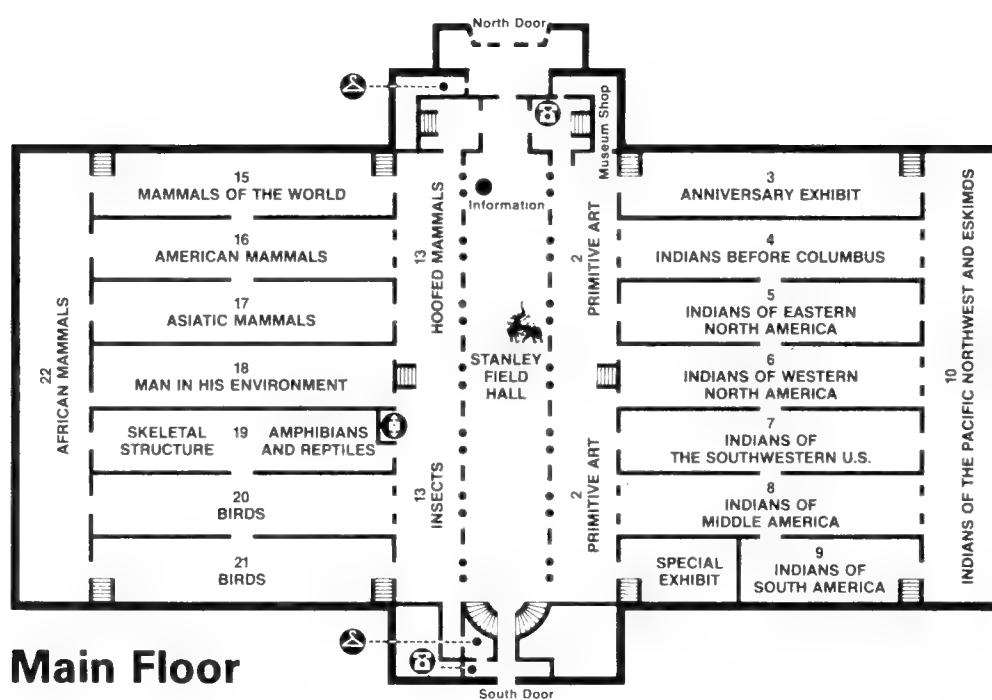
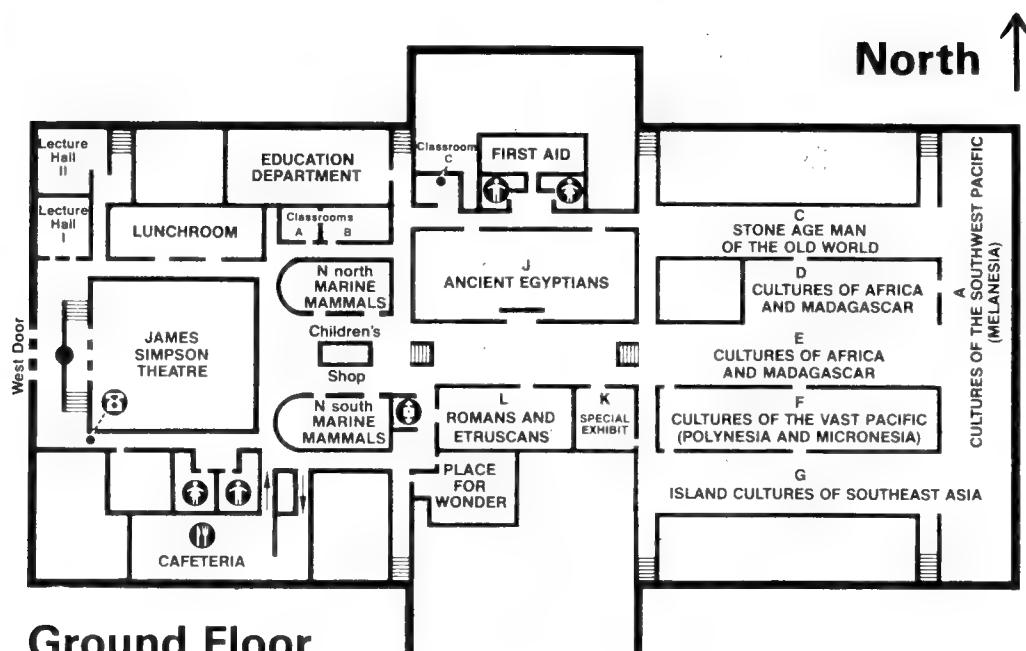
oramas at the south end of the hall represent environments on other continents: an aquatic vegetation on the Amazon and the unusual *Welwitschia* plants that grow on the deserts of southwestern Africa.

A lounge located in the center of this long hall overlooks the Planetarium mall and provides a resting spot for visitors.



GEOLOGY

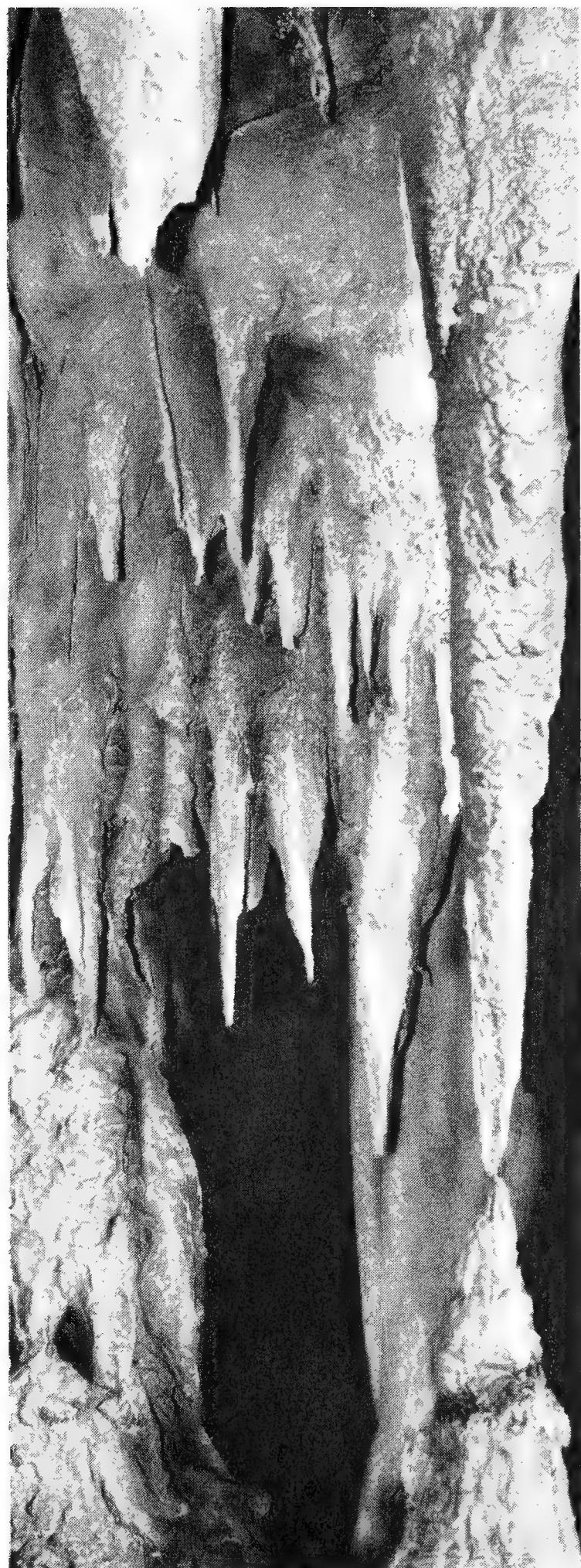
28 GEOLOGY



Earth Science**Second Floor****Halls 31 and 34-38, west wing**

The earth is our home, and it is only natural that we should have a special interest in knowing about it. We derive raw materials for our industries (minerals, coal, oil) from its rocks and our food from its soil. We are directly affected by its storms and floods, its seas, rivers, and glaciers, its volcanoes and earthquakes, and its hills and valleys. How do all these things come about? Of what materials is the earth composed and what forces operate upon them? Geology strives for complete answers to questions like these. Also, it strives to construct past physical changes and the story of life on earth—the origin, relationships, and evolution of the numerous animals and plants that once inhabited the earth and whose remains are now found embedded in the rocks as fossils.

Geology is thus the science of the earth and its history. It is a composite science in that it enlists in its aid nearly all other sciences, physical and biological. Geology is, therefore, necessarily divided into a number of branches. Some of them are: *mineralogy*, the study of minerals; *petrology*, which deals with the origin and description of rocks; *economic geology*, the study of mineral deposits of economic



Cavern minidiorama, Hall 34.

30 GEOLOGY

value; *structural geology*, which is concerned with the deformation of the earth's crust by folding and fracturing; *geomorphology*, the study of landforms carved by surface and subterranean agencies; *stratigraphy*, which deals with the order and distribution of rock formations laid down by water and wind; and *palaeontology*, the study of fossil plants and animals entombed in rocks. All these branches of geology are represented in the Museum by appropriate exhibits in five large halls on the second floor.

Hall 31

Gems

(H. N. Higinbotham Hall)

Gems are minerals that excel other minerals in color, hardness, transparency, and luster. The gem collection of Field Museum is among the best in the world. Cut and uncut specimens of nearly every known precious and semiprecious stone are exhibited in Higinbotham Hall; many of them are of historic interest and high intrinsic value. Cultured pearls in comparison with natural Oriental pearls, synthetic sapphires, and models of famous diamonds are exhibited. Of special interest is the Chalmers topaz (5,890 carats) from Brazil which weighed 10,200 carats in its original form as a rough, water-worn stone. It was then cut into this

faceted, flawless blue gem. The use of gold and silver (through the ages) is illustrated by examples of Columbian gold ornaments, Egyptian and Etruscan jewelry, jewelry of the Greek and Roman periods in Egypt, and jewelry from India and Algeria.

Hall 34

Physical Geology

Materials and structure of the earth and the interplay of forces that are shaping it are illustrated in this hall. The main classes of rocks, their origin, mineral composition, and classification, the work of wind, water, and ice in leveling and building up land features, and the effects of volcanism and earth movements are exhibited. Typical examples of the interplay of earth forces and processes are shown by four dioramas—a valley glacier, a limestone cave, an active volcanic region, and the Grand Canyon of Colorado.

Hall 35

Minerals, Meteorites, and the Moon

(Clarence Buckingham Hall)

Minerals are displayed in this hall according to systematic classification based upon chemical composition and crystal structure. Native elements that are found as minerals, such as iron and gold, are placed first, followed by groups of

more complex composition. Variations in natural external form are illustrated by selected mineral crystals of the William J. Chalmers collection. Also, radioactive and fluorescent minerals are shown. Of nearly 2,000 meteorites on record, more than half are represented by specimens in the Museum's collection, making it one of the largest in the world. However, only selected specimens of the principal kinds of meteorites are exhibited, with features of general interest relating to these cosmic bodies shown. Of historical interest, a 19-foot model of the visible half of the moon, made in Germany and donated to the Museum in 1898, occupies the west end of the hall.

Hall 36 Economic Geology

One-half of the hall contains non-metallic minerals of economic importance, such as abrasives, building and ornamental stones, refractory minerals, coal, and petroleum. The other half of the hall contains precious and base metals, such as gold, silver, iron, nickel, copper, lead, and zinc. Companion exhibits show the location of major and minor ore deposits in the Western Hemisphere as well as the uses of some of the more important metals.



Top: Chalmers topaz, Hall 31. *Middle:* American mastodon skeleton, Hall 38. *Bottom:* Middle Cambrian trilobite, Hall 37.

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Hall 37

Fossil Invertebrates and Plants

(Frederick J. V. Skiff Hall)

After introductory exhibits at the east end of the hall, the cases follow two complementary sequences. Those on the north side show the biological classification of invertebrate (backboneless) animals and plants. Those on the south side show fossil animals and plants in historic order. Beginning with the Cambrian period (570-million years ago), these exhibits illustrate the typical plants and animals as well as the physical environment and economic deposits of each of the geological periods. Ancient environments and living things are reconstructed in 10 dioramas. The events of geological history are presented clearly by paintings and diagrams, including a large map of the Ice Age (about 25,000 years ago) and a spiral calendar that covers 4.7 billion years.

showing the development of vertebrate forms. The geological sequence of life is indicated in a series of famous mural paintings by Charles R. Knight of earth formation processes and of animals and plants in their natural surroundings. At the south end of the hall is a life-size reproduction of a forest of the Coal (Carboniferous) Period. At the north end of the hall are three groups: extinct three-toed horses, extinct mammals known as Titanotheres, and a Neanderthal cave family of Europe. Introductory exhibits illustrate how bones are buried, preserved, and found.

Hall 38

Fossil Vertebrates

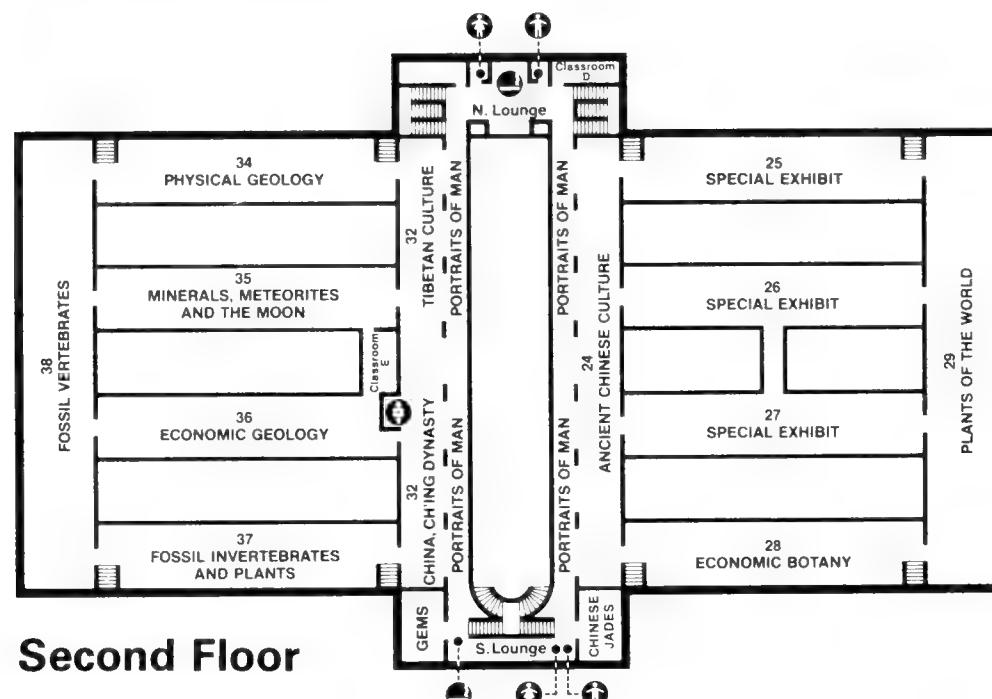
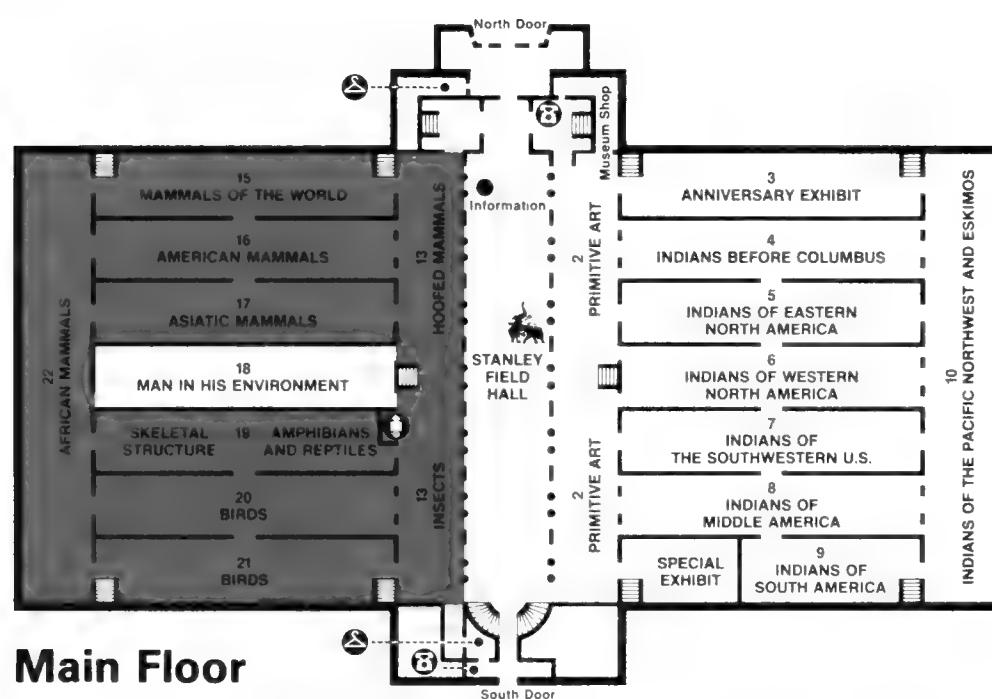
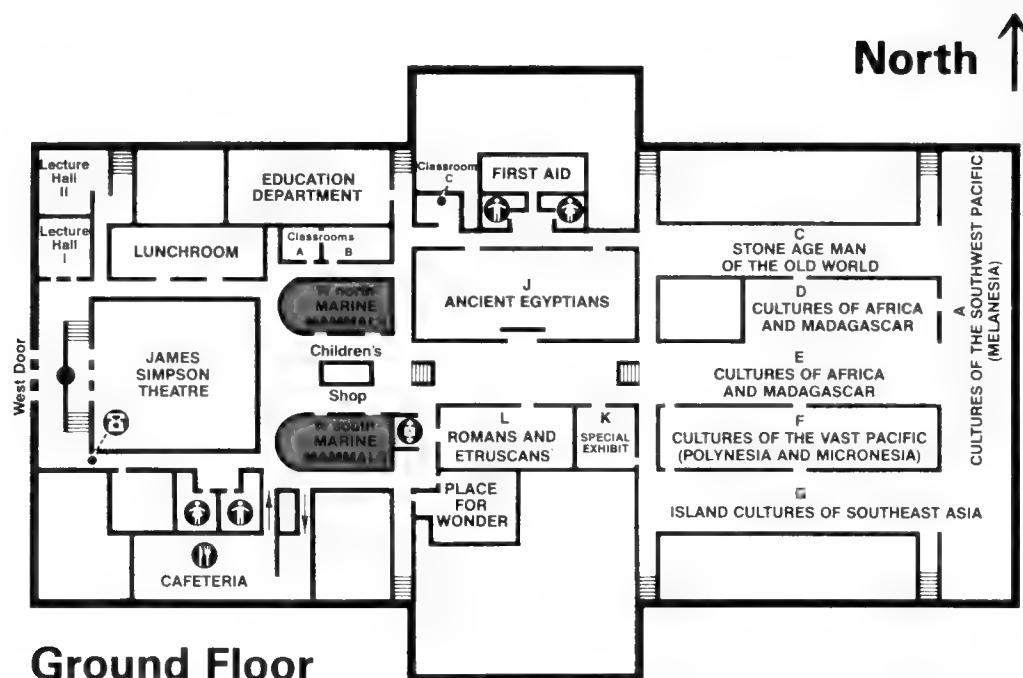
(Ernest R. Graham Hall)

Brontosaurus, the mammoth, and the mastodon (and other prehistoric animals) are exhibited here. The fossil fishes, amphibians, reptiles, birds, and mammals exhibited in this hall are arranged, in general, according to biological relationship,



ZOOLOGY

34 ZOOLOGY



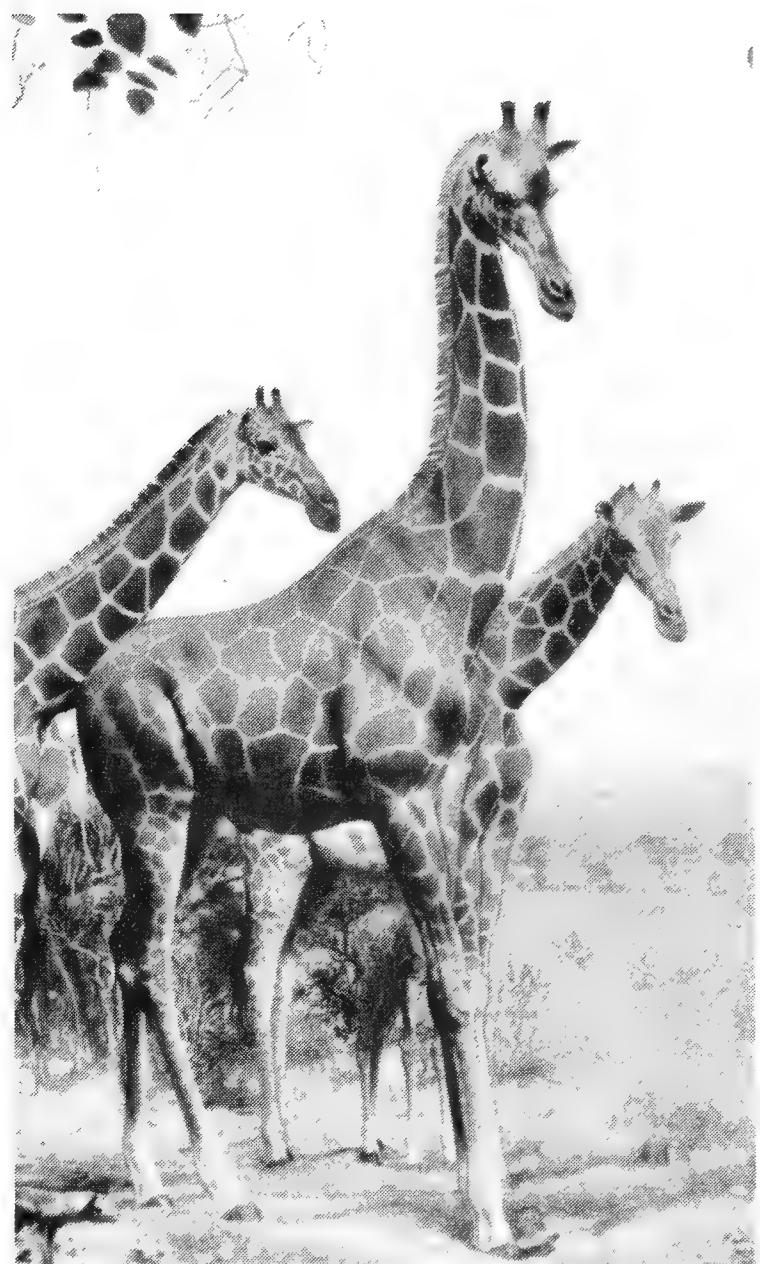
Animals**Main Floor****Halls 13, 15-17, and 19-22, west wing****Ground Floor****Galleries N north and N south**

To recognize some of the living things around us—to know whether a snake is harmful or harmless; to have some notion of whether the insect coming at you is a wasp, a fly, or a mosquito; to distinguish between a butterfly and a moth; to acquire some respect for the creatures that are part of the environment—is all part of knowing zoology. Field Museum's zoology exhibits provide this information.

About 2 million specimens of mammals, birds, fishes, reptiles, amphibians, and more than 4½ million specimens of insects, mollusks, crustaceans, and other invertebrates comprise Field Museum's research collections.

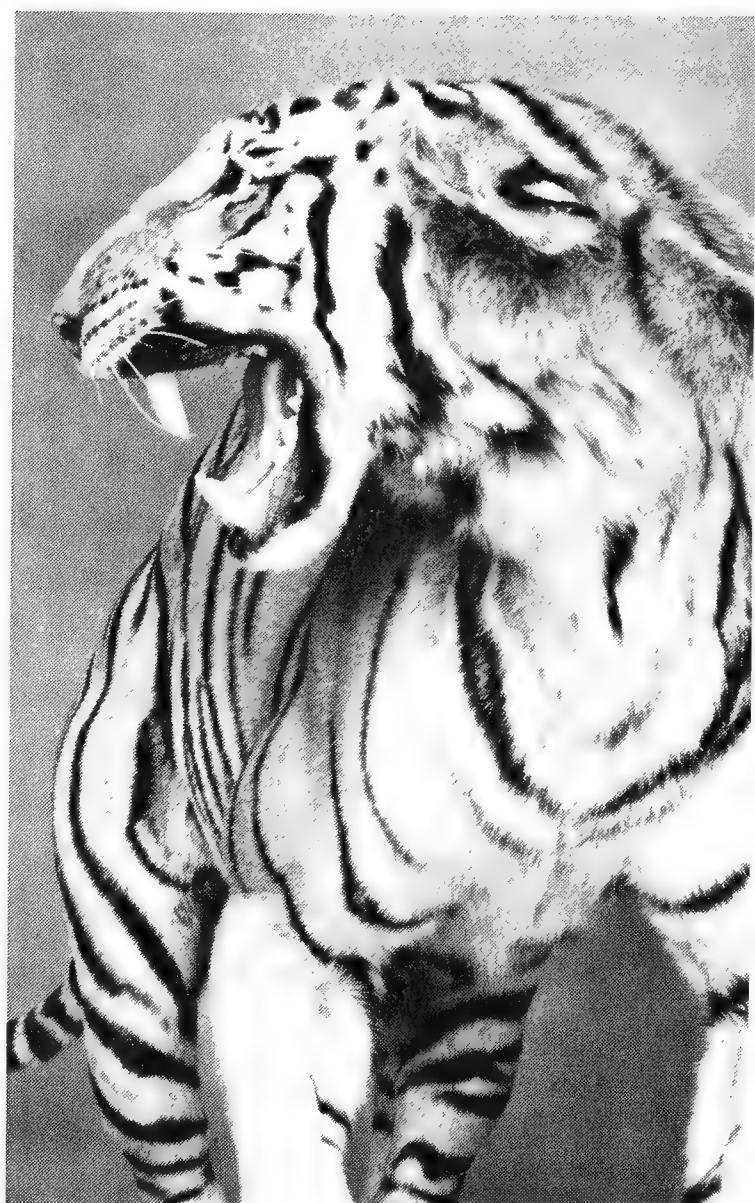
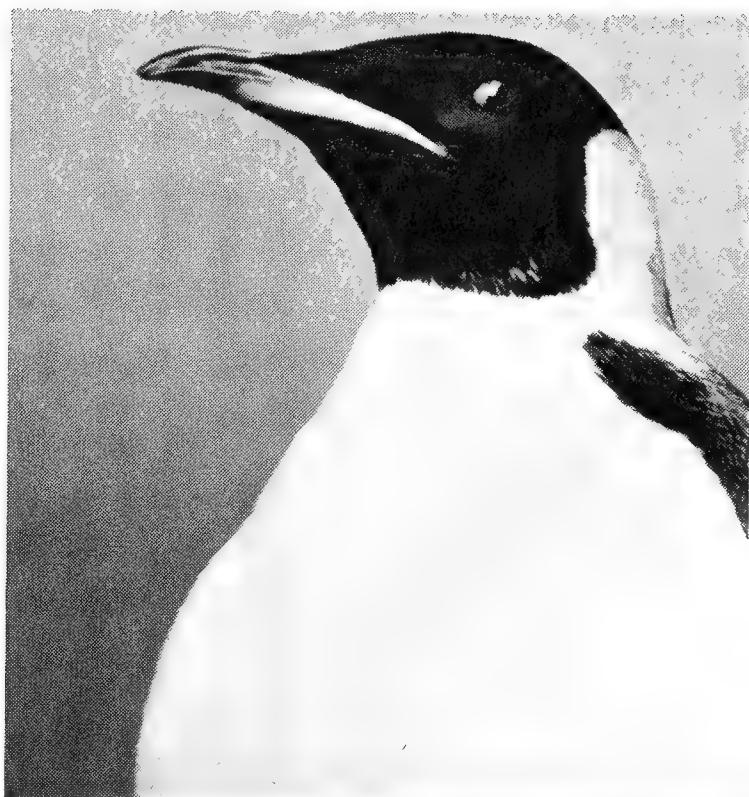
There are three types of zoology exhibits: (1) habitat groups (animal dioramas), (2) a systematic series, (3) animal anatomy.

The famous habitat groups of Field Museum feature expertly mounted specimens of real animals placed in lifelike reproductions of the creatures' actual habitats. Plants have been painstakingly fashioned in the Museum's laboratories; soil and rocks may have been transported from far-off loca-



*Top: African waterhole diorama, Hall 22.
Bottom: Clouded leopard, Hall 15.*

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Top: Emperor penguin, Hall 21. *Bottom:* Bengal tiger, Hall 17.

tions to provide perfect authenticity. Painted backgrounds complete the illusion of seeing these wonderful animals in their own natural settings.

The creation of each of the many habitat groups on exhibit required many man-hours of labor, artistic and technical skill. They offer a glimpse of far-away places many of us will never visit. Somewhat sadly, they also offer a look at some areas of the natural world as they once were and may never be again as civilization continues to expand.

The systematic series (by no means complete) is arranged to show relationships between major animal groups. Animal anatomy exhibits illustrate facts, ideas, and theories about animals in their relation to each other and to man.

The zoology exhibits at Field Museum are carefully selected and planned with consideration for space and future development. These exhibits occupy eight halls on the main floor (west wing) and two galleries on the ground floor. Six halls are devoted to mammals, two to birds, and one to reptiles and amphibians together with comparative skeletal vertebrate anatomy. Insects and a synopsis of the animal kingdom are also shown.

Main Floor**Hall 13****Hoofed Mammals; Insects**

(George M. Pullman Hall)

Wild sheep, goats, oxen, deer, gazelles, antelopes, and other horned and hoofed mammals from around the world are exhibited in this hall. The collection extends into Hall 15, of which it is an integral part.

A synopsis of the animal kingdom with the animals classified into eight major groups, or phyla, is exhibited at the north end of Hall 13. This synopsis is also an index to all the animal exhibits in the Museum.

Exhibits of butterflies and moths and the principal groups of insects are at the south end of the hall.

Hall 15**Mammals of the World**

Mammals of Illinois, a "tree" tracing the origin of mammals, and a case showing the characteristics of a mammal are exhibited near the entrance to Hall 15.

Many common and exotic species of mammals (with the exception of the hoofed mammals shown in Hall 13) from all parts of the world are exhibited here. The sequence begins with egg-laying and pouched mammals (monotremes

and marsupials) and progresses to the monkeys and apes. Models representing the anatomy and some amazing structures of bats are also exhibited.

Hall 16**American Mammals**

(Richard T. Crane, Jr., Hall)

This hall contains habitat groups of many of the mammals of North America, as well as some of the important mammals of South America.

The four groups of white-tailed deer, which show the difference in appearance and habits of deer in the four seasons, were prepared by taxidermist Carl E. Akeley nearly a century ago. These were his first big animal dioramas and for the first time he exhibited animals in their scientifically accurate and realistic natural habitats. Carl Akeley pioneered, at Field Museum of Natural History, the radically new methods of taxidermy and of habitat-group exhibition that have since been adopted by modern museums everywhere.

Hall 17**Asiatic Mammals**

(William V. Kelly Hall)

The principal large mammals of Asia and the adjoining islands



Top: Giant panda, Hall 15. *Bottom:* Central American caiman, Hall 19.

are exhibited here in habitat groups. A wide range of habitats are shown from the bare rocky slopes of mountains inhabited by Marco Polo's sheep to the reedy marshes that are the home of the swamp deer of India. Note the facial expressions in the Snow Leopard diorama, the background drawing and the superb muting of colors in the Marco Polo's sheep diorama; the blending of foreground and background and the tremendous sense for detail (painted shadow of deer) in the axis deer diorama.

Hall 19 Amphibians and Reptiles; Skeletal Structure

The east end of this hall is devoted to reptiles and amphibians. All but one of the specimens on exhibit in this section are lifelike cellulose representations made by a technique first developed at Field Museum. Special cases show the adaptation of tadpoles, frog calls, and the geographical distribution of poisonous snakes in the United States. An audio-visual exhibit on frog calls uses recorded calls, color slides, and an oscilloscope (that can make sound waves visible) to make clear the differences between the calls of various frog species.

The west end of this hall is devoted to the comparative skeletal anatomy of mammals, and their

back-boned relatives—fishes, reptiles, amphibians. This exhibit illustrates trends in the evolution of mammals from primitive to advanced stages. Discover many of the unique structural changes that evolved as mammals adapted to different environments.

Hall 20

Birds

In the east half of this hall are groups of well-known birds of North America and the American tropics. Among them are California condors, golden eagles, wild turkeys, and flamingos. Three scenes show birds of the Chicago region.

In the west half of this hall groups of birds from many parts of the world illustrate a wide range of environments, from the Antarctic home of the emperor penguin to the dense rain forests of Africa. In two small exhibits the brilliant iridescence of hummingbirds and the striking change in plumage color of the ptarmigan from summer brown to winter white are revealed through changes in lighting.

Hall 21

Birds

(Boardman Conover Hall)

The larger bird orders and families are represented in two systematic series: (1) birds of North America, (2) birds of foreign countries. Red stars indicate species of North



Top: Whale-headed stork, Hall 21. Bottom: Black swan, Hall 21.

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American birds known to the state of Illinois. Recently extinct birds, birds introduced and naturalized in America, nests and eggs, and restorations of fossil birds—among them a life-size model of the Mauritius dodo—are also exhibited. In smaller cases the biology of birds is illustrated by: anatomy, variation, selection and speciation, and migration. Colorful birds from around the world occupy the center of the hall.

Hall 22

African Mammals

(Carl E. Akeley Memorial Hall)

Most of the well-known species of African mammals are exhibited in this hall—the largest devoted to zoology. At the south end of the hall is the largest habitat group in the Museum: 23 animals of six different species gathered at a southern Ethiopian waterhole. At the north end of the hall are unique reproductions of a hippopotamus and of a white rhinoceros made in cellulose acetate by a process originated and developed at Field Museum of Natural History. More lifelike and long-lasting results are obtained through this process than by mounting the skins of these animals.

Ground Floor

Galleries N north and N south Marine Mammals

Flanking the Museum Children's Shop are habitat groups of Pacific walruses on an arctic ice floe lighted by the midnight sun; elephant seals, largest of all seals, on the beach of Guadalupe Island; and northern fur seals on their breeding grounds in the Pribilof Islands off Alaska. Two undersea groups show the narwhal (modeled in cellulose acetate) and a pair of Florida sea cows. In a setting of Antarctic ice and snow are specimens of Weddell's seal.

YOUR MUSE



MEMBERSHIP APPLICATION

Your membership includes:

Free admission for you, your family and guests
Exhibit previews
Subscription to monthly publication,
Field Museum of Natural History *Bulletin*
Tickets for Members' Night
Special dinner/lectures
Wilderness adventure trips for your high school students
Ten percent discount at the Museum Shop and Children's Shop

Use of the Museum's famous library.
Exclusive admission (members only) to curator-conducted field trips
Discount on Adult Education Courses
Prior announcement of Environmental Field Trips
Renewable yearly on date of issue:
Annual Family Membership: \$15

Permanent Membership:
Life: \$500

Application for Membership

I wish to become a member of Field Museum of Natural History _____

date

Bill to: Miss, Ms., Mr., Mrs., Mr. & Mrs.

billing address street

city state zip code telephone

Mail *Bulletin* and announcements to: name (if other than above)

residence address street

city state zip code telephone

It is my desire that these Membership funds be applied as matching a challenge grant, should one be received from the National Endowment for the Arts or the National Endowment for the Humanities.

- payment enclosed**
 bill me later
 check here if this is a gift

Charge to:
Master Charge
Account #

Bank Americard
Account #

Send this application to:

Membership Division
Field Museum of Natural History
Roosevelt Rd. at Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, IL 60605

Field Museum offers many opportunities for participation; some—like the Museum library, volunteer programs, Museum membership and others that follow here—are on-going. However, films, lectures, workshops and other special events also enliven the Museum calendar. Check with the information booth to learn what is offered daily.

Membership

Membership in Field Museum of Natural History is a special privilege and a personalized affiliation. Members take pride and find satisfaction in the knowledge that they support this world-famous scientific and educational institution.

Join the growing number of Field Museum members (more than 25,000) and get to know our curators through numerous programs: participate in curator-conducted field trips, attend our popular Wednesday evening dinner/slide lectures, where members have the opportunity to dine and meet informally with curators—to share in the adventures of their explorations.

Adult-education courses afford members maximum exposure to the Museum's main resource—its collection. Members have the advantage of discount prices and advance announcements of these courses. Annual summer work-

shops and Canadian wilderness canoe trips are offered solely for members' children or grandchildren.

Our Museum Shops give members a 10 per cent discount on most items. Members receive a subscription to the Museum's monthly magazine, the *Bulletin*, with interesting articles and magnificent photographs that bring you closer to the natural beauty of our world. The *Bulletin* also includes a calendar of events, informing members about the Museum's special exhibits and programs.

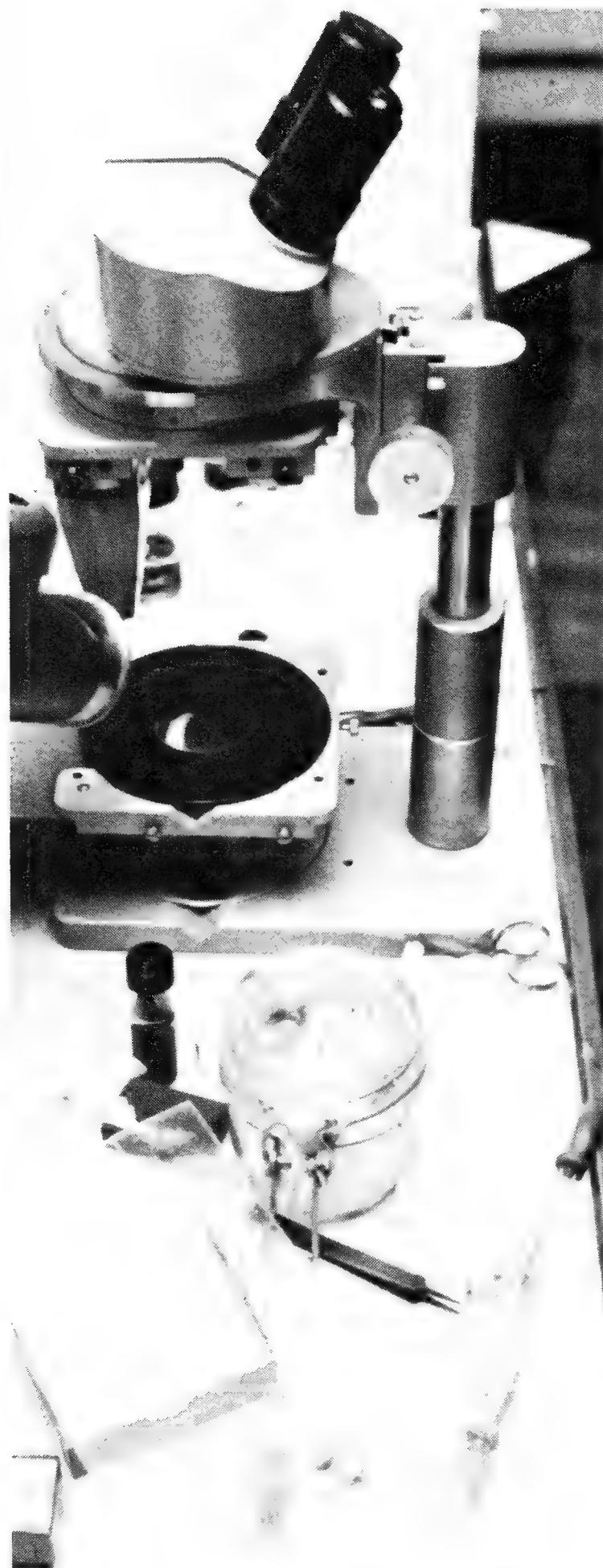
In addition, members are invited to exhibit previews and to our famous, annual Members' Nights (behind-the-scenes of the entire Museum, including its scientific departments, taxidermy, and exhibition). Members' Nights are considered by many to be worth the cost of annual membership.

Membership in Field Museum is \$15 annually per family, with unlimited free admission for you, and your family. A Life Membership, which is permanent with no further dues required, may be had for \$500.

Research

Research collections are the core of Field Museum. In addition to offering visitors a wealth of knowledge and pleasure through exhibitions and programs, the Museum

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Research laboratory.

also supports research endeavors by means of its irreplaceable research collections which provide extensive resources for the international academic community. Thus, the Museum fulfills a vital obligation to society in preserving representative samples of the universe and encouraging study of them.

Through donations and expeditions, the Museum's resources continually grow. These collections make it possible to measure and understand the vast spectrum of variation in nature.

The Museum's research collections may be examined by scientists, specialists, qualified students, and Museum members with approval of the department chairman concerned.

Publications

Field Museum is also a publisher and produces a variety of publications on natural history topics at many levels of interest. *Fieldiana* offers technical, scientific papers in anthropology, botany, geology, and zoology. The research results of Museum curators often appear in the *Fieldiana* series.

Special Publications include catalogs of special exhibits and publications of general interest to Museum visitors.

Price lists giving detailed information on all Museum publications

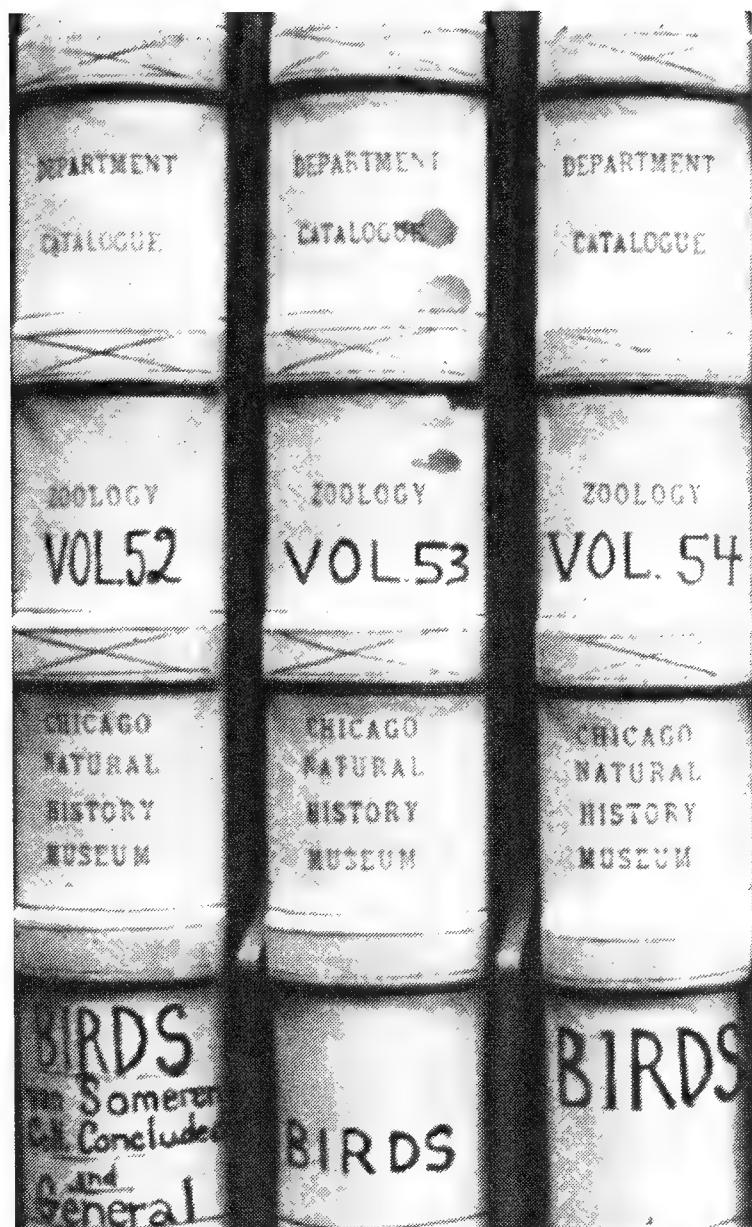
are available. All Museum publications and price lists may be obtained by contacting the Department of Publications, Field Museum of Natural History.

Library

The Museum Library is the midwest center for natural history publications. It is a specialized library primarily comprised of anthropology, archaeology, botany, geology, paleontology, and zoology publications, with special reference to their systematic aspects. The collection consists of approximately 185,000 volumes and is particularly strong in the serial publications of learned societies, academies, and universities throughout the world. The Library does not circulate material, except on interlibrary loan, and is primarily intended to serve the Museum staff. However, the Museum Library is available to students, teachers, researchers, Museum members, and other serious readers. The reading room of the Library is open Monday through Friday from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

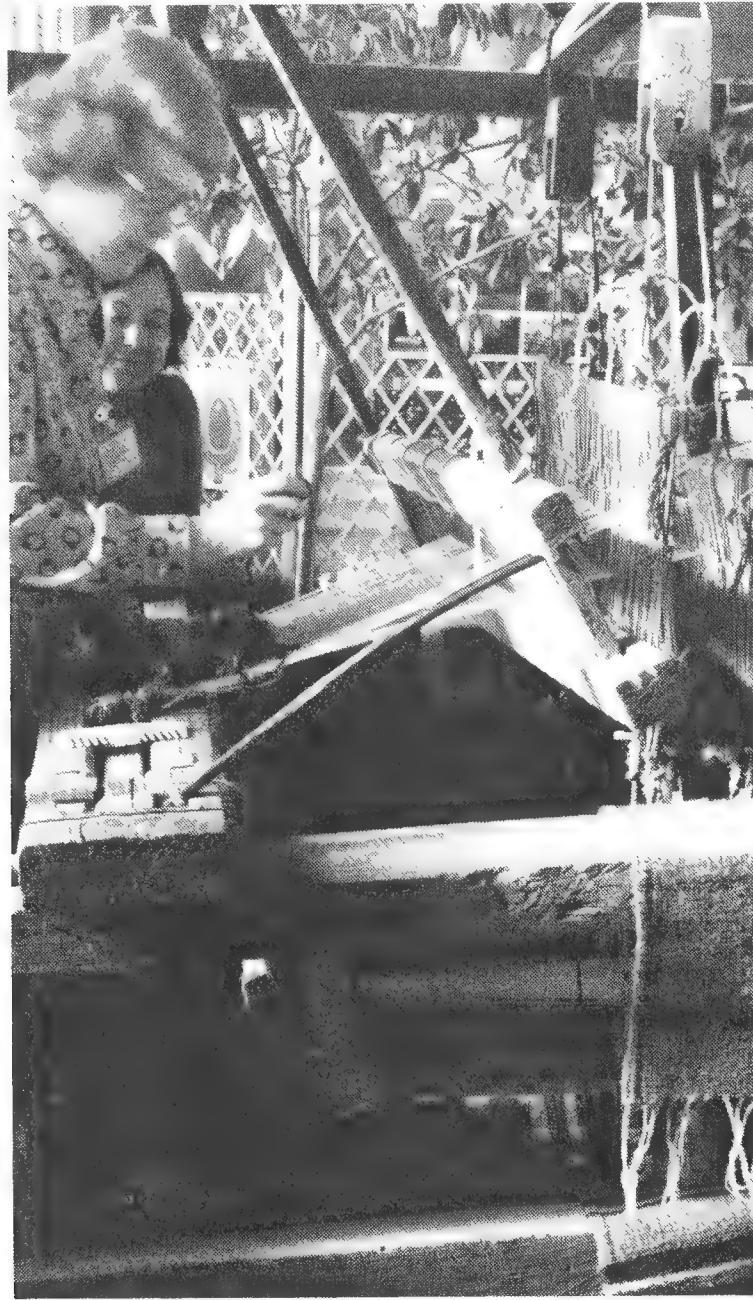
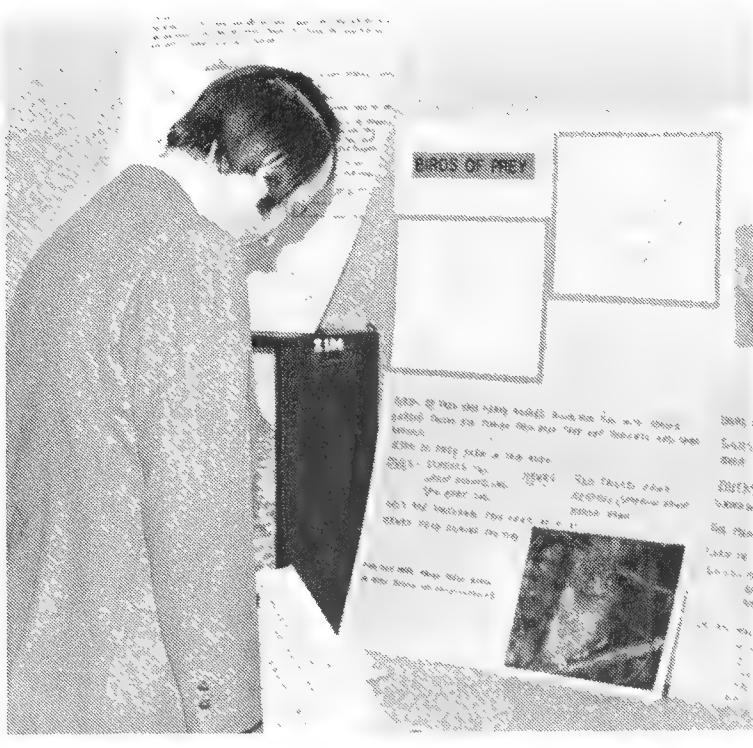
Education Programs

Visitors of all ages are invited to participate in a variety of public programs. Introductory-level programs are designed to stimulate involvement with the Museum's exhibit and collection resources; in-



Top: Reference materials. *Bottom:* Special education program.

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Top: Teachers learn to use Museum resources. *Bottom:* Weaving demonstration, south lounge.

depth programs are aimed at educating visitors to use these resources with increasing competence and interest.

Self-guided tours:

Journeys are family-oriented topical tours through a number of exhibit halls. The current *Journey* booklet is available free at the information booth.

Audio tours of Museum exhibits are available for rent at modest cost. Inquire at the information booth.

Self-guided printed tours for adults and families may be purchased from the Museum Shops.

Weekend Discovery Programs.

Free, every Saturday and Sunday: take tours, follow demonstrations, and participate in Museum-related activities in many of the exhibit halls. Information on current programs can be obtained at the information booth.

Highlights of Field Museum.

Guided tours of Museum exhibits are offered free on weekday afternoons in July and August and during Christmas and Easter weeks.

Ayer Film Lecture Series.

The best in world-wide travel lectures are offered each year on Saturdays during March/April and October/November.

Special Programs.

Films, arts performances, crafts demonstrations, lectures, are frequently scheduled to supplement special exhibits. Information on special programs can be obtained at information booth.

Adult Education Courses.

Explore natural history in depth by enrolling in an adult education course. There is a small fee for this program, with a discount for members.

Environmental Field Trips.

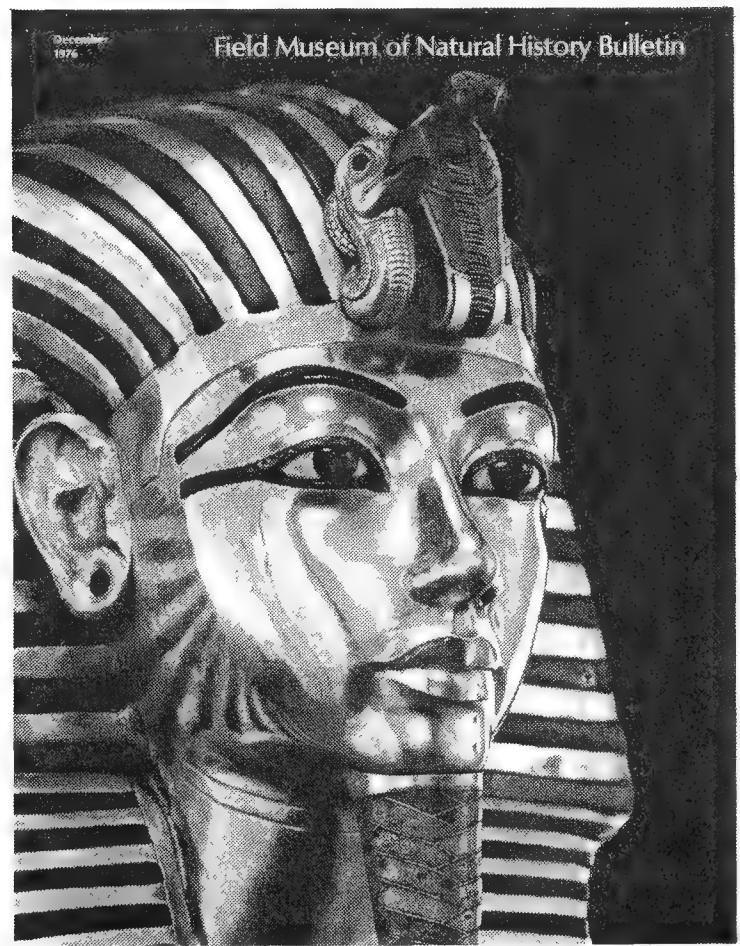
Discover varied environments with botanists, geologists, and zoologists (part of the Ray A. Kroc Environmental Education Program). A modest fee is charged, with a discount for members.

Group Programs.

School and college classes, adult special interest groups and clubs, church groups, community organizations, etc., may participate in group programs led by members of the Department of Education (funded in part by income from the Raymond Fund).

Loan Materials.

Through the N. W. Harris Extension, natural history specimens, artifacts, and information sheets are available to assist group leaders in preparing for a visit to the Museum.



Top: Exhibit planning. *Bottom:* Annual membership includes 11 issues of the *Bulletin*.

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For more information about these programs, contact the Department of Education, Field Museum of Natural History.

Volunteers

Volunteers at Field Museum are part of a special community of people devoted to natural history—contributing knowledge, time, ideas, support. Qualified volunteers are needed in the scientific departments (anthropology, botany, geology, zoology), as well as the Departments of Education and Exhibition. For further information, contact the Department of Education, Field Museum of Natural History.

Contributions and Bequests

Field Museum of Natural History has a heritage founded upon the benefactions of a number of prominent Chicago citizens. Their bequests created an endowment that assured services of the Museum to many generations. Later generations, too, have added to the endowment by way of bequests, thereby becoming a part of that heritage and making the work of the Museum as perpetual as history. Only through continued support can it be maintained as an institution of quality to serve society.

There are many opportunities for giving gifts and bequests that

would be of lasting significance to Field Museum of Natural History. For further information, please contact:

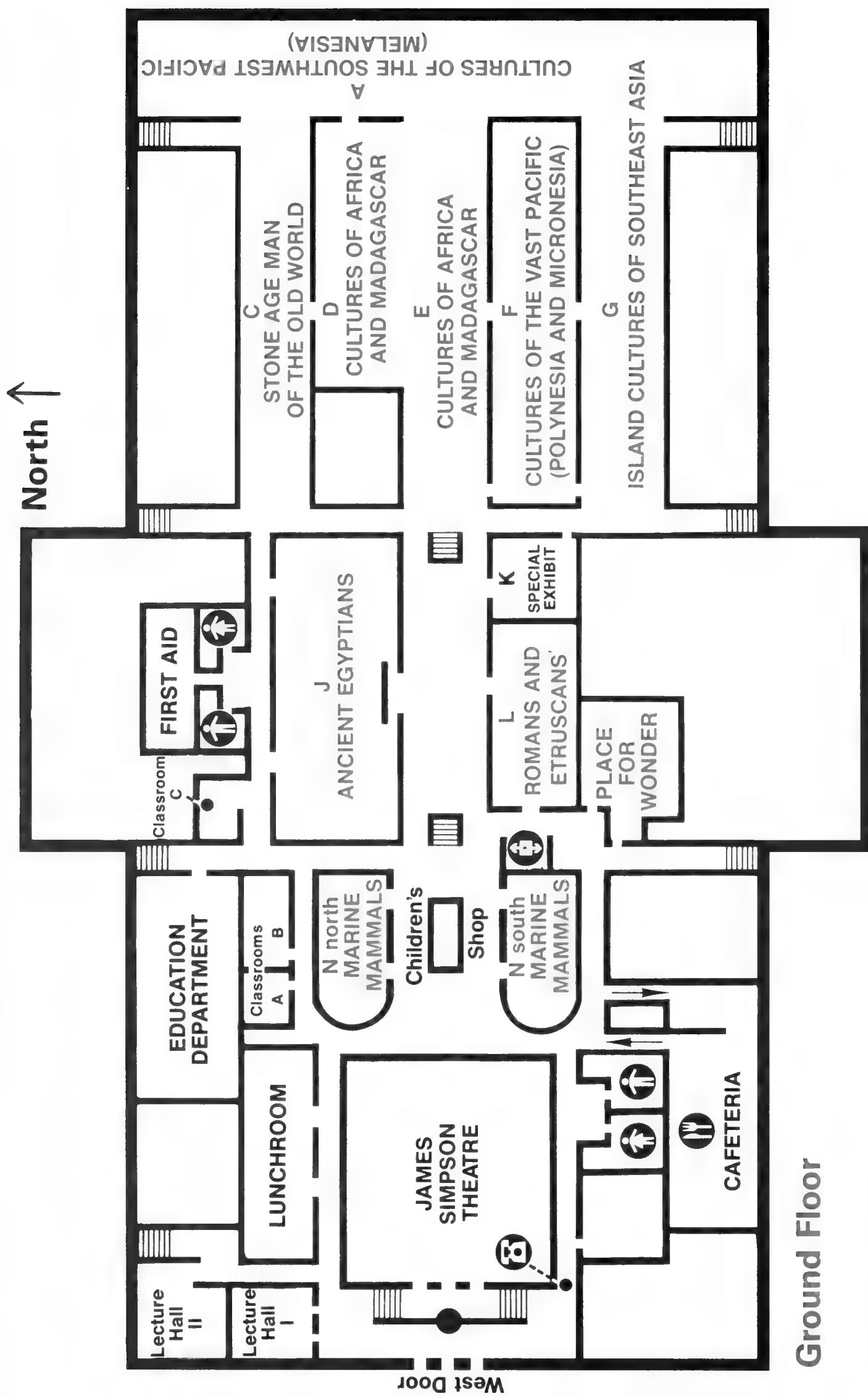
Mr. Thomas R. Sanders
Planning and Development Officer
Field Museum of Natural History
Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive
Chicago, Illinois 60605
(312) 922-9410

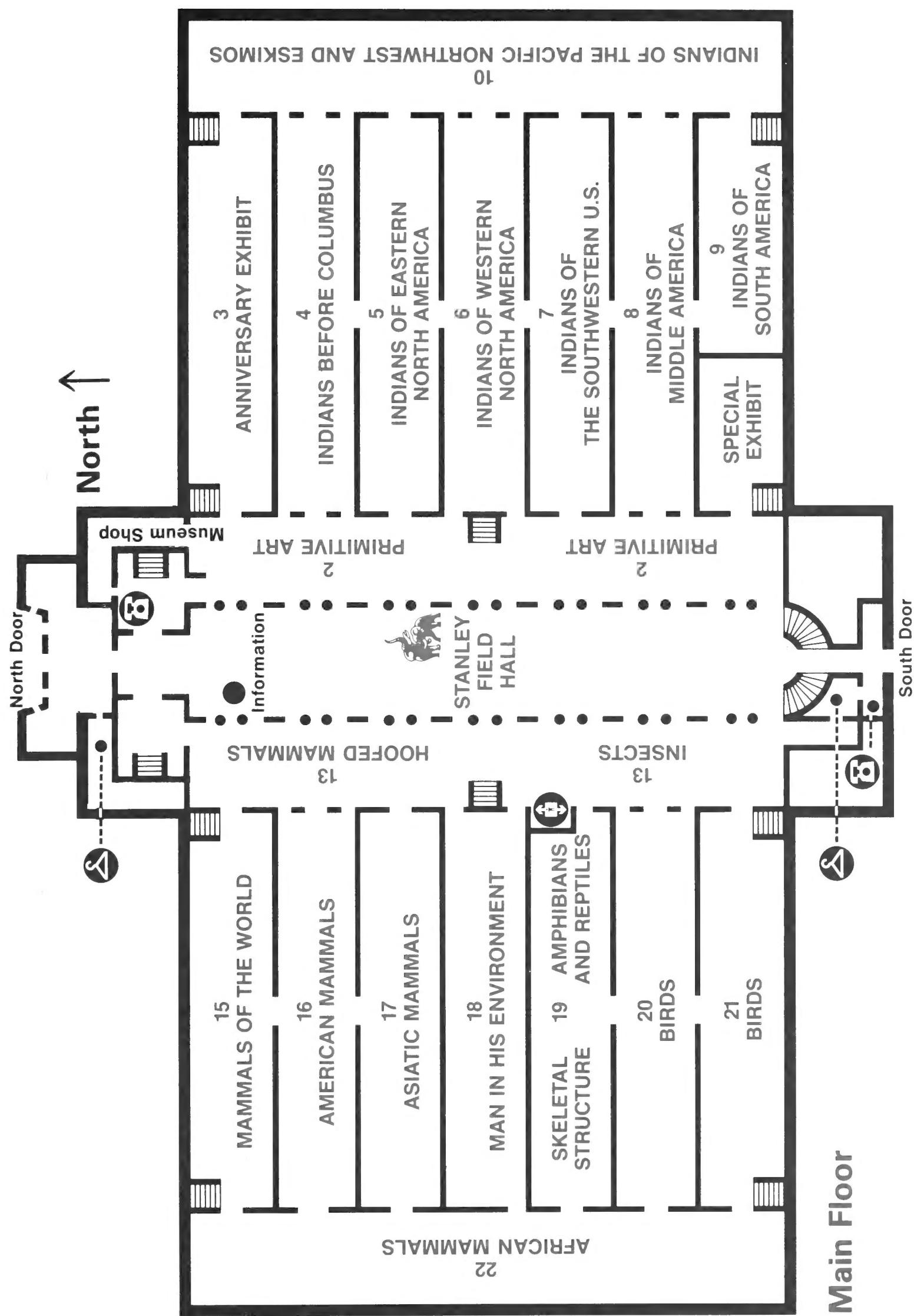
Contributions to Field Museum of Natural History are allowable as deductions in computing net income for Federal Income Tax purposes. Bequests to Field Museum can reduce one's gross estate for Federal Estate Tax purposes. Persons interested should seek legal counsel.

**PIRELLA
FOR
COTTON
CLOTH**

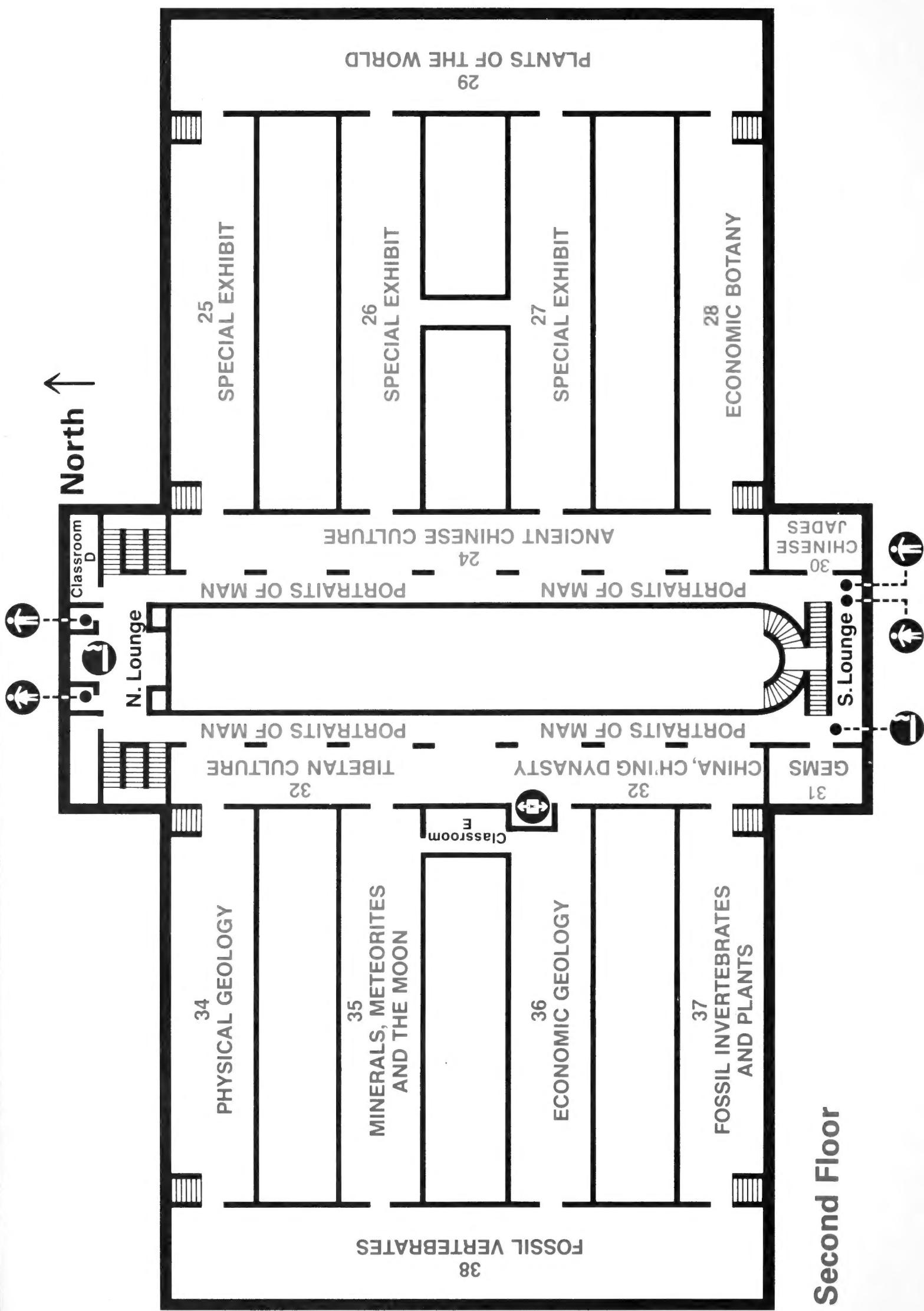


50 FLOOR PLANS





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